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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 1.

Section 1

January 4, 1937

**BUSINESS  
FORECAST**

In the annual business review section of the New York Times published this morning the introductory paragraph says: "New Year begins with fairly unanimous prediction, in seasoned business circles, that the forward movement of industrial activity will continue into 1937. This conviction is based chiefly on the momentum of the past season's rise in production, consumption, general prices and on the rapid increase in volume of freight transportation."

**PRIZE TO  
CHEMIST**

The Associated Press reported Saturday from Atlantic City the award of the \$1,000 prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to 32-year-old Dr. W. M. Stanley, of the Rockefeller Institute, for discovery of a new principle of disease and possibly the origin of "life". The principle is that proteins, which have been supposed to be inert, lifeless particles, can become spontaneously at least half alive, and that they can then produce disease the same as bacteria. He has demonstrated that certain lifeless protein crystals can become "alive", without any change that microscopes can discover, except that they act like bacteria in being able to reproduce their kind, and to transmit hereditary traits to their offspring.

**MORMON  
RELIEF  
COLONY**

A Salt Lake City report to the Baltimore Sun says the Latter Day Saints Church has set out upon an ambitious colonization venture in New Mexico designed to remove deserving families from relief. David A. Smith, counselor in the church's presiding bishopric, said arrangements are "practically complete" for settlement of seventy-five needy families on a 3,000-acre communal project in the fertile Bluewater Valley near Gallup, N. M. The land has been purchased by the church, principally from large landholders, and will be resold to the settlers on easy terms.

**CUBAN  
TRADE UP**

Government statisticians reported yesterday United States exports to Cuba increased and imports from that country decreased during the second year of the Cuban-American reciprocal trade agreement. The report placed exports to Cuba during the second year at \$64,000,000 compared with \$55,000,000 in the first year of the agreement. Imports were recorded as \$115,000,000, compared with \$151,000,000 in the first year. (Associated Press)

**TO RELEASE  
COTTON**

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced last night, reports the Washington Post a "reasonable amount" of the 3,000,000 bales of 1933 and 1934 cotton on which the government had made loans would be released to producer-borrowers between February 1 and April 1.

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M. H.

January 4, 1937

Science in  
Social  
Progress

The leading article in the Scientific Monthly (January) is "Science in an American Program for Social Progress" by Dr. Karl T. Compton. He says in the concluding paragraphs:

"One peculiarity of scientific research is that its results can usually not be foreseen, for if they could be foretold they would not be new. Also, when a new discovery is made, it is not usually immediately obvious as to the possibilities of its practical uses. And again, the solution of a scientific problem may be a long, hard struggle. Because of these uncertainties I can not predict just what the next big scientific developments will be, but I can assure you that they will come and that they will be important. Among the fields that seem to me to show especial promise are: development of new industrial uses for farm products; improvements in transmission and utilization of electric power; great developments in materials and methods of building construction; increased range and precision of weather forecasting; conquest of hitherto unconquered diseases, both physical and mental; better regulation of bodily functions; a new era in biological discovery operating with the tools of physics, chemistry and engineering; a similar new era in physical science centered around atomic nuclear transformations; and so on, the field is literally limitless. Having thus suggested a few of the more significant ways in which science may be made to contribute more effectively to the American program for social progress, through the agencies of government, industry and education, I close by saying that the greatest of all contributions of science is not to be found in the comforts, pleasures or profits which flow from it, but in the freedom and imagination which it has brought to the human spirit and the sense of relationship and unity in the world. Of all descriptions of the true spirit of science I like best the words of the ancient Greek philosopher, Aristotle, which appear engraved on the beautiful home of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington: 'Search for truth is in one way hard and in another way easy, for it is evident that no one can master it fully nor miss it wholly, but each adds a little to our knowledge of Nature, and from all the facts assembled there arises a certain grandeur!'"

Canadian Rust

Resistant Wheat      First signs of victory for Canadian agronomists in their war against the rust scourge in western Canada are now visible, says a Winnipeg report in the Northwestern

Miller (December 23). Two varieties of wheat, chosen from a number of new rust-resistant types developed, will be released to wheat growers for sowing in 1937. Some 8,000 bushels of rust-resistant wheat seed will be distributed in selected areas of western Canada next spring. The new wheats are named 'Apex' and 'Renown' and have fully qualified from the standpoint not only of resistance to rust, but in milling and baking quality. Apex was developed at Saskatoon and Renown at Winnipeg and the average yields in the past four crop seasons show Apex yielding 24.6 bushels to the acre and Renown 26.3 bushels. At the same time Marquis wheat at the same stations yielded only 20 bushels and Reward 21 bushels. Exceeding both the old and new wheats in yield per acre is the new Thatcher, brought in from the United States and now fairly well distributed in the rust areas of Manitoba. This wheat in the past four seasons yielded 29.9 bushels to the acre and in maturity was beaten only by Reward wheat.

Dakota Laws            "Laws enabling farmers to work together extensively on Conservation in soil conservation measures will be introduced at the next sessions of the North and South Dakota legislatures," reports the Dakota Farmer. "Under the suggested law, legalized conservancy districts would be formed upon petition of at least 25 land occupiers in a district and, after approval by a majority of those voting in a district, referendum on the question. Establishment of such districts would be supervised by a state soil conservation committee of from three to five members selected from such officers as the director of the state extension service, director of the state experiment stations, commissioner of agriculture and a member of the state planning board. The soil conservation district would be administered by five supervisors, three selected by the district land occupiers and two appointed by the state committee. The district could conduct research activities, carry out erosion prevention control measures and water conserving practices, make equipment available for control operations and formulate land-use regulations upon majority referendum approval. Boards of adjustment would be provided in districts in which land-use regulations are in effect, to pass upon land occupiers' petitions for variations in the regulations and with their findings subject to judicial review."

Agricultural Practice        Fundamental changes in our agricultural practice loom as a distinct possibility in the present epoch, according to Dr. H. A. Spoehr, chairman of the division of plant biology, in his annual report to the trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. In his opinion agriculture is entering a period of change that may prove to be quite as drastic and far reaching as the changes in manufacture and transportation following the industrial revolution of a century ago. Agriculture has been traditionally hesitant to give way to a new order, because it is surrounded by social, economic and political issues. This reluctance has largely obscured the real problems in the coming readjustment, according to Dr. Spoehr. He states: "But to a large extent economic and political expressions are but symptoms of more fundamental forces. Economic fluctuations in regard to agriculture are not unrelated to the great complex of relationships between weather, soil and the growth of plants." The scientific element in the early phases of agricultural planning is apt to receive less attention than other more spectacular but less fundamental aspects. From its very nature, scientific knowledge grows from cautious and quiet beginnings to often surprising conclusions. These slow developments frequently escape the pre-occupied public mind before their potent consequences are apparent. (Carnegie Institution News Clip Sheet No. 34.)

Champion Steers        Cleo Yoder, 19-year-old farm boy in Iowa, rose to fame a year ago with Pat's Blue Ribbon, an Aberdeen-Angus steer he bought as a calf for \$175. Pat's Blue Ribbon paid off with \$750 in prize money and sold for \$3,150 as the grand champion steer of the 1935 International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. This year he missed the international championship, but later his steer was selected as the grand champion at the Great Western Livestock Show at Los Angeles. It netted him \$93.75 in prizes and \$1,200 on sale. (A.F.)

January 4, 1937

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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December 31 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.00; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.25; vealers good and choice 10.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.00.

Grain: No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $140\frac{1}{2}$ - $146\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 140-143; St. Louis 144; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 144; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $116\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $119$ - $120\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $112\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3, Chi.  $108\frac{1}{2}$ -110; No. 3 white oats, K.C.  $53\frac{3}{4}$ - $56\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $52\frac{1}{2}$ - $53\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $54$ - $54\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.65-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities;  $2.22\frac{1}{2}$ - $2.32\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.05-\$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.85-\$1.90 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.75-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.10-\$2.25 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.43-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow onions 60¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 55¢-80¢ in consuming centers; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$19-\$21 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S.#1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 12.77 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.81 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 12.40 cents and on the New Orleans-Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.36 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $34\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $33\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies,  $18$ - $18\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y. Americas,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $31\frac{1}{2}$ -32 cents; Standards,  $30\frac{3}{4}$ -31 cents; Firsts,  $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIV, No. 2

Section 1

January 5, 1937

MERIT  
SYSTEM

Urging the extension of the merit system to all non-policy-making positions, the Civil Service Commission in its annual report yesterday pledged itself to the establishment of a career service. "The public service cannot thrive on a half-merit, half-patronage basis whether in national, state or municipal administration," the commission declared in recommending a seven-point legislative program that included three changes in the retirement law, the granting to the commission of authority to conciliate disputes between employees and supervisors and amending of civil service rules to force department heads to take action against employees violating the political activity rule. (Washington Post.)

URGE DAIRY  
ORGANIZATIONS

Declaring large dairy products companies have depressed producers' prices in some instances, the Federal Trade Commission yesterday urged dairymen to form their own milk-selling organizations. The cooperative movement, which another board recently has been studying for President Roosevelt, received this boost in a trade commission report to Congress on an investigation of the dairy industry in four major producing areas and as many large cities. (A.P.)

FARM  
TENANCY

Liberal Government aid was urged as an essential move toward solution of the farm tenancy problem at a regional conference conducted at Dallas, Texas, yesterday by Dr. L. S. Gray, executive secretary of President Roosevelt's committee on farm tenancy. Their suggestions included providing money at interest rates of 2 percent, tax relief, crop rotation, education in farm ownership and distribution of land to tenants through some federal agency. (A.P.)

FREIGHT  
SURCHARGES

Expiration of the freight surcharges at the end of 1936 in accordance with a ruling by the Interstate Commerce Commission should not have a serious effect on railroad finances, Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said yesterday. He explained that he thought increased traffic would offset the loss of the revenues which had been provided by the surcharges. Despite the general improvement in their condition, Mr. Jones said that he felt that the RFC would be helpful to the railroads for some time to come. (Press.)

January 5, 1937

Insect Preserves      Federal insect preserves, established every few miles through rural areas of the United States by presidential proclamation and federal troops of caterpillar police to protect bugs now regarded as nuisances were forecast as possibilities of 60 years hence, in an address before the Entomological Society of America recently by Dr. Edith M. Patch of the University of Maine. For years, she said, insects have been regarded as man's chief enemies, since they cause enormous crop losses. Extermination is being conducted on a large scale, with spraying of vast areas with virulent poisons. However efficient in destroying pests, she said, these measures do not discriminate between good and bad insects, with the result that the balance of nature is already seriously upset. Bees perish from the airplane sprays until there are few left to fertilize fruit orchards in some sections. Songbirds already are being starved out of some areas because there are no caterpillars left on which they can feed. If man persists in destroying insects indiscriminately, instead of striking up some sort of partnership with them, she warned, the result will be one of the greatest economic disasters of all time. She said: "Men may give thanks to the insects for all his fruits, almost all his vegetables and for part of his meat, since much of this comes from land animals not feeding exclusively on wind-pollinated plants, such as the cereals. Most of this clothing is bestowed by insects. Flax and cotton owe their seeds to insect pollen bearers and sheep feed in clover, alfalfa and other legumes pollinated by insects. He is in debt to the insects for such happiness as he derives from the beauty of flowers and from all those birds that depend on insect food for their nestlings. If we proceed to destroy too many insects we shall have almost no crops at all, except such as are pollinated by wind. Perhaps no other agricultural situation has ever presented a more serious dilemma." (Washington Star.)

Minnesota Land Plans      "Some 5,000,000 acres, mostly in northeastern Minnesota, will come into possession of the State of Minnesota on delinquent taxes during 1937," says The Farmer (St. Paul).

"Here is an opportunity to do some classifying which it is hoped will not be overlooked. Some of this land should never have been used for farming. Will it be resold at low prices to farmers with more optimism than sense; who will be attracted by the price? It does not seem to me as though it should be put on the market for agricultural purposes. Why go through the same experience the second time? There are some lands adapted to farming, but so located that providing schools and roads to serve them is too expensive. Such lands should not be resettleld at this time. There will be a time in the far distant future when it will be necessary to use them. When it is, it will be economically possible to do so. Abandoning these lands raises the question of what to do with them..."

Rabbit Disease      A cycle of disease has swept away most of the cotton-tail rabbits in Central New York, according to hunters who range far and wide in automobiles. A sharp drop in the number was noted a year ago, say the hunters, but they are more scarce this year. Three or four years ago the cottontails were extraordinarily plentiful and were found almost wherever brush and undergrowth afforded good cover and sufficient food. (New York Times.)

Measuring Stick for Digitalis      The safety of patients suffering from certain diseases of the heart demands greater care in the use of an international "measuring stick" for preparations of digitalis, it appears from criticism of the present situation made by Dr. Marvin R. Thompson of the University of Maryland. Digitalis, in the form of pills, tablets, capsules or liquid extracts, is one of the most important drugs used for certain diseases of the heart, Dr. Thompson pointed out. The potency or strength of different lots of the drug as produced by nature varies and additional variations in strength develop in the course of manufacture of medicinal preparations. The drug cannot be standardized by chemical analysis but must be standardized by tests on living animals. Animals also vary in their reaction to the drug, which further complicates the problem of standardization. A certain lot of digitalis of known strength was prepared and set up as the International Standard Digitalis under the auspices of the League of Nations. This has become an international potency "measuring stick" for the pharmacopoeias of all nations. (Science Service.)

Genetics Problems      "Classical genetics came under heavy fire at the conference of the (U.S.S.R.) Agricultural Academy of Genetics recently," reports Harold Denny in a Moscow cable to the New York Times. "The debate went deeply into technical problems and differences of the theory and practice between the Institute of Plant Industry in Leningrad, which Academician N. I. Vaviloff heads, and the Odessa Genetics Institute, where Prof. T. D. Lysenko is developing new species in much the same manner that Luther Burbank employed in California. Professor Lysenko, as the leader of the 'practical' school of selectionists, criticized Professor Vaviloff as the leader of the classical--or, as his opponents say, 'formalistic'--school for failing to take into account a vast amount of experimental data on the production of new varieties of plants through inter-variety crossings on 15,000 collective farms...Professor Lysenko, who previously had characterized genetics as merely an amusement...emphasized that both respected each other's work. Both are producing new varieties of plants adapted to flourishing in the widely varied climatic conditions of the Soviet Union..."

Squaw Creek Bird Refuge      Facilities for preserving wild life have been greatly improved by the development of the Squaw Creek Migratory Waterfowl Refuge by Civilian Conservation Corps activities since July 1, 1935, Robert Fechner, director of the CCC, reported recently. This refuge was a one-time drainage district in Holt County, near Mound City, Mo. The total area given over to the refuge is 8,100 acres, although title for only about 70 percent has been acquired by the Federal Government. "The Biological Survey, since its acquisition of the refuge, has been developing the lands and reflooding the area, restoring it to its rightful character as a waterfowl sanctuary," Director Fechner said. (Press.)

Philippine Trade      The external trade of the Philippine Islands declined 7 percent in 1935, compared with 1934, but the balance of trade remained favorable to the Philippines, the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs said recently in a report to the Secretary of War. "The finances of the Philippine Government were in excellent condition" in the fiscal and calendar year 1935, the report said. (Press.)

January 5, 1937

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 4 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.00; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.25; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 158 1/8-160 1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 157 1/8-159 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 151 7/8-157 7/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 157 7/8-171 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 139 $\frac{3}{4}$ -146; Chi. 139 $\frac{3}{4}$ -142 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.Louis 144; No. 2 S.R.Wr.St.Louis 143; No. 1 W.Wh.Portland 117; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 114 $\frac{3}{4}$ -121 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 119-121; St.Louis 114; No. 3, Chi. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 51 5/8-52 5/8; K.C. 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ -56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ -53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.Louis 54-54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 121-128; No. 2 Minneap. 84-91; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 223-236.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.60-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.32 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.10 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.75-\$3.10 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.10-\$2.20 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$2.15 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$19-\$21 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.75-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 75¢-85¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Yellow onions 60¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 55¢-57¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Mid-western stock 60¢-80¢ in consuming centers; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points from the previous close to 12.66 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.74 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 12.31 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 12.26 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 34 cents; 90 Score, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnor Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXIV, No. 3

Section 1

January 6, 1937

FARM TENANCY  
HEARINGS

The Alabama Policy Committee met at Montgomery last night to map an agenda for the second of five regional hearings today which will attack the major economic problem of the South--farm tenancy. While congressional leaders in Washington announced plans for the first frontal attack on the economic problem which has reduced hundreds of thousands of southerners to virtual economic serfdom, leaders at Montgomery pleaded for "precision" in remedial suggestions. (A.P.)

GOV. 5-DAY  
WEEK BILL

With the aim of making the Federal Government an example for industry, Representative McCormack of Massachusetts yesterday introduced a bill to provide a 5-day week for Federal and District of Columbia employees. The measure was introduced late in the last session and referred to the House Civil Service Committee, but no opportunity was afforded for public hearings. This year the author will press for action. Should the bill become a law, the executive branch of the Government would, in effect, close down for Saturday and Sunday. The measure protects Government workers from reductions in pay or increase in the number of hours of work in any day or week. It would consequently authorize a 35-hour week or a 7-hour day. (Washington Post.)

SOUTHERN R.R.  
CLASS RATES

The Interstate Commerce Commission said yesterday it was giving "due consideration" to the petitions of southern state regulatory commissions and shipping interests for an investigation of class rates in southern territory. The present class rates, the commission said in its annual report, to which railroad carriers have related certain commodity rates by percentage columns, are the result of I.C.C. decisions in the southern class rate investigation initiated in 1922. (A.P.)

CANADIAN  
GOLD CLAUSE

An Ottawa report by the Canadian Press says legislation will be introduced at the coming session of Parliament to protect debtors under Canadian law from having to pay premiums because of gold clauses in bonds, C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, stated last night. The legislation will be in line with the understanding reached last month by the Dominion-Provincial Finance Committee. It will be designed to allow debtors with obligations governed by the laws of Canada and containing the gold clause to discharge their debts by payment of the face amount in legal tender.

January 6, 1937

Runaway  
Land

Hillier Kriegbaum, author of "Catching Runaway Land" in Today (January 2) says in part: "The Colorado River below

Boulder Dam has brought out one aspect of sedimentation which seems to support the hydraulic engineers' contention that misuse of the land is not the only flaw--or even the major one. Amateur observers were somewhat surprised when they discovered that the waters which left Lake Mead as clear and unclouded as New York's drinking water were loaded with silt 100 miles downstream. Where did this silt come from? There was no question that the water was clean when it left the reservoir. The only explanation, and one which experts had predicted before the first blast rocked Boulder Canyon, was that the Colorado had scoured its own river bottom and banks for a new load of silt. Every stream has a certain amount of energy to expend. Ordinarily much of this is used in carrying silt. If for some reason the sediment is removed, as happens at any large reservoir, then the energy turns to search for new work after the waters leave the reservoir. It may undercut the banks. It may scrape up sandbars or pebbles from the stream bed. That is what happened below Boulder Dam this year."

Foreign  
Trade Down

The Department of Commerce reports that in November foreign trade declined more than seasonally, with exports off 15 percent and imports 8 percent, compared with October.

On the average, exports were about 6 percent lower in value in November, and imports about 2 percent lower. The principal factor contributing to the unusual decline was the maritime strike.. In comparison with the corresponding month of 1935, however, imports continued higher in value, while exports were considerably lower. The net balance of merchandise exports amounted to \$29,343,000 in November compared with a net export balance of \$52,276,000 in October 1936 and \$100,453,000 in November 1935. (Press.)

Highway  
Construction

Aggregate expenditures for highway construction and maintenance during 1937 by state and federal agencies probably will set a new high since 1930. This was indicated recently when a report of the American Road Builders Association disclosed that expenditures for highway construction in 1936 exceeded any year since 1931, aggregating more than \$600,000,000. With gasoline and other highway taxes showing steadily increasing returns it seems likely available revenues for highway purposes in 1937 will equal or exceed this figure. (Press.)

Soil Science  
Society

At a joint meeting of the soils section of the American Society of Agronomy and of the American Soil Survey Association in late November, these organizations voted to merge and form the Soil Science Society of America. The object of the new society is to foster all phases of soil science. Sections have been organized in soil physics, soil chemistry, soil microbiology, soil fertility, soil morphology, classification and cartography and soil technology. A close affiliation with the American Society of Agronomy will be maintained. The papers presented at the annual meeting will be published in a volume of Proceedings. This volume will supersede the annual Bulletin of the American Soil Survey Association. (Science, January 1.)

Virus Studies "Scientists in general and bacteriologists, cancer specialists, biochemists in particular will heartily approve the award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science's annual prize of \$1,000 to Dr. Wendell M. Stanley of the Rockefeller Institute's Princeton station," says an editorial in the New York Times (January 3). "His crystallization of the filtrable and microscopically invisible virus that produced the tobacco mosaic disease is one of the great advances made in biology and biochemistry. Biologists have long suspected that there is an unbroken series of evolving structures from lifeless matter to protoplasm. In the paper which he read at Atlantic City Dr. Stanley hints that the protein crystals to which he reduced the virus of the mosaic disease may be a transitional form. The hypothesis is plausible enough. In the last analysis all things from stars to men are composed of atoms. Somewhere between the simplest atom and the simplest cell life begins. Possibly the viruses may belong to this intermediate group. It is certainly significant that they are proteins--the stuff of which protoplasm and living tissues are largely composed. The mechanists must derive considerable satisfaction from Dr. Stanley's work. To them a living creature is but a chemical machine. Yet, after reading Dr. Stanley's paper, even they must wonder if life can be reduced to a purely physico-chemical manifestation. Dr. Stanley makes it clear that his crystals do not live of themselves. They must touch life before they become life."

Chlorine Compounds Need for improvement in chlorine-containing compounds used to sterilize glasses and table utensils in eating and drinking places was stressed by Dr. Don C. Lyons of Jackson, Michigan, at the recent meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists. Compounds now on the market are relatively unstable and deteriorate after the package has been opened, he found. As a result many rinse solutions are not up to standard even when prepared according to directions on the package. He also found that restaurant and tavern operators need to be educated as to the necessity of changing chlorine rinse solutions frequently. Hypochlorites of low alkalinity are more effective germicides than those of high alkalinity, it appears from the report of Dr. S. M. Costigan of the Research Department of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. The strongly alkaline hypochlorite is more effective against the type of organisms known as Gram-negative than against Gram-positive organisms. The hypochlorite of low alkalinity, however, is more effective against both types of organisms, Dr. Costigan found, than the strongly alkaline hypochlorite. (Science Service.)

Paper Test Tubes Paper is replacing the time-honored test tube in the field of microchemistry, it was revealed at the Washington Square College of New York University. Microchemistry uses only the tiniest specks of reagents and solutions in place of the ordinary quantities. Harold W. Hermance, in charge of the microanalytic laboratory of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, explained how paper replaces the test tube. The paper, forming a medium, is impregnated with the chemicals and the reaction takes place directly in its fibers. One thousandth of a cubic centimeter can be handled accurately in this way. This small amount may be contrasted with a drop, which usually contains about a fiftieth of a cubic centimeter. (Science News Letter, January 2.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 5 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.00; cows good 5.75-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.25; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 155 3/8-157 3/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.\* Minneap. 154 3/8-156 3/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 156-170; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 137 $\frac{3}{4}$ -144 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ -142; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 112 $\frac{1}{4}$ -119 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 120-122; St. Louis 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3, Chi. 109-113 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ -52 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 55-57; Chi. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 55; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 121-128; No. 2, Minneap. 83-90; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 222-235.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.60-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.10-\$2.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.90-\$1.95 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.85-\$3.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.25 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$2 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow onions 60¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 55¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-80¢ in terminal markets; 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$19-\$21 f.o.b. sacked per ton Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.30 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.50 in the Middle West. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 12.68 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.50 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged from the previous close at 12.31 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.27 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards, 29-29 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 28 cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 4

Section 1

January 7, 1937

**RECIPROCAL  
TRADE PLANS**

Complaints of American business men that the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements was conducted in "star chamber" sessions which deprived them of essential information for their own protection, were recognized yesterday in a material modification of practices followed in this respect. The modification was contained in an announcement by R. Walton Moore, Acting Secretary of State, that the negotiation of an agreement with Ecuador was contemplated. This was an innovation, as heretofore the first notice has been the formal one of "intention to negotiate". Another modification will be contained in the later announcement of "intention to negotiate" when there will be listed all the items under consideration for tariff treatment. (Press.)

**FREIGHT  
RATES**

Railroads of the country yesterday opened before the Interstate Commerce Commission their drives for an upward revision of freight rates. Deprived of emergency surcharges which brought them about \$120,000,000 yearly and which expired December 31, the roads presented data on increased costs of material and fuel which they held necessitated additional revenue. With scores of shippers' representatives present to resist the increase, there were indications the hearings would continue for some weeks. (Press.)

**FOOD AND  
DRUG BILL**

The Copeland pure food and drug bill was reintroduced yesterday by its author in somewhat changed form. Senator Copeland's program and also a measure which is backed by Representative Chapman of Kentucky now both propose to give control of advertising of the products to the Food and Drug Administration. The bill which passed the House last June gave this authority to the Federal Trade Commission. The Senate bill reposed the control in the Food and Drug Administration. This clash was one of the chief reasons the bill died in conference between the two houses. The term "advertisement" is newly defined in the Copeland bill. It now "means all representations of fact or opinion disseminated in any manner, or by any means, other than by the labeling, for the purpose of inducing, directly or indirectly, the purchase of food, drugs, devices or cosmetics." (Press.)

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duction on a sound footing...".  
which, if substantial, might do much towards helping to place cattle pro-  
possible for the meat companies to pay a definite premium on chillerers,

January 7, 1937

Bridges and Earthquakes "The three bridges which the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads is building on the Pan-American Highway in Central America were designed with the probability of earthquakes in mind," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (December 31). "The recent series of devastating quakes in central El Salvador gave warning that the adequacy of the designs will probably be tested during the life of the structures. And bridge engineering will benefit thereby. The bridges are all of suspension design, a type that theoretically has inherent earthquake resistance because of its flexibility and its low center of gravity. Furthermore, three variations of suspension design are used--single span with unloaded backstays, double span with loaded backstays and single span with self-anchored cables. All towers are designed for an earthquake factor of 10 percent of their weight. In addition to providing crossings of flashy Central American streams, therefore, the new bridges should sometime furnish a full-size laboratory check on our theories of designing bridges to resist earthquakes. Present experience warrants the belief that the new structures of the Pan-American highway will prove amply resistant."

Modern Freedom The leading article in the American Journal of Sociology (January) is "Freedom in the Modern World" by Edward Alsworth Ross. An abstract says: "The thirst to be free is becoming stronger rather than weaker. Most of the new influences released upon us since the beginning of the last century intensify it. The whole field covered by religion is escaping from formal control. Governments court the favor of a larger number of wills. More and more, public opinion is finding feet, eyes and hands; and public opinion follows the elite in loathing pointless overriding of individual wishes. The new restraints upon anti-social behavior do not hamper intelligent persons of good will. The spreading feud between communism and fascism is curtailing freedom in some societies, but the question, 'Who shall own capital?' should be settled one way or another within a few decades."

Australian Chilled Beef The Pastoral Review (Australia, November 16) says editorially: "The recent announcement that the Home (British) authorities had decided to permit the substitution of chilled for frozen beef to the full extent of future quotas is a happy indication that the British Government will place no obstacle in the way of the beef export trade developing on the most profitable lines. That being so, it will be interesting to see how shippers respond in respect to prices offered to breeders or fatteners of quality cattle. The practice in the past, largely owing to limitations imposed by quotas on exports of chilled quarters, has been to pay a flat rate for all g.a.q. beef of about 1 shilling per 100 pounds above the anticipated oversea parity of frozen beef. That system of purchase, which in the circumstances was the only possible one from the exporters' point of view, provided no encouragement to breeders to market prime light steers at an age when best suited to the chiller trade. Probably it had an exactly opposite effect, in that it encouraged the holding of cattle to obtain the benefit of added weights. However, with all restriction now removed on the output of soft beef it should be possible for the meat companies to pay a definable premium on chillers, which, if substantial, might do much towards helping to place cattle production on a sound footing..."

January 7, 1937

Vegetable Shipping      The Western Grower and Shipper (December) reports that in 1935 "another important discovery was made in the handling of fall tomatoes. Because of a serious blight infestation in the fields in Southern California, tomatoes were spoiling en route to eastern markets. Although the tomato was apparently in good shape upon inspection at shipping point, it took five to fourteen days for the blight to make its appearance. It was found that by storing the tomatoes in a room in the field boxes, a process could be used whereby this blight would develop in the diseased tomatoes in approximately 36 hours. The process used also developed shoulder bruises on the tomatoes, which are never apparent for four or five days after shipment. Due to the fact that tomatoes are probably subject to more diseases and pests than any of our other vegetables, it seems reasonable to assume that the perfection of this process will mean a better pack for the commodity. The newest application of pre-cooling is on lettuce. Last spring several shippers in Phoenix used this method of shipment, and because of its acceptance by eastern receivers, it seems destined to become popular in the lettuce industry. Although the lettuce is called precooled, the process involves blowing and circulating the air from the top ice to equalize the surrounding area..."

Soil Drift in Australia      "The advances being made by deserts into areas occupied by man, sand drift and desiccation, are problems which have awakened interest in several parts of the world," says Nature (London, December 19). "At the present time they are under consideration in the Middle West of the United States of America, in West Africa and in South Australia. Under the auspices of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of the Commonwealth of Australia an important monograph (Pamphlet No. 64, Melbourne, 1936) on this subject entitled 'Soil Drift in the Arid Pastoral Areas of South Australia' by F. N. Ratcliffe embodies the research carried out by the author...The author, after study of the literature on the problem of erosion elsewhere in the world, considers that 'conditions in the Australian arid pastoral areas have no exact parallel elsewhere, and thus the problem of their deterioration must be tackled on its own merits.' It is difficult to follow the argument. The resulting aridity leading up to desert conditions in several parts of the world is an outcome of the excessive activity of man and his wasteful utilization of the lands in question, with the inevitable result that the water supplies commence to become intermittent, and then cease, the spring water-level or the water-table sinking in the soil to a depth beyond its possible further utilization for his purposes. The ensuing conditions and their origin in modern times would appear to have a considerable similarity in the three regions of the globe already mentioned. The remedies suggested by the author, with suitable modifications easily ascertainable in the region in question, appear equally applicable and called for in all. 'Permanent pastoral settlement,' says the author, 'is only possible when the stocking is in equilibrium with the vegetation and not merely exploiting plant capital'; and he urges the need for readjusting the stocking policy of the arid pastoral country. This is an equally pressing problem in parts of northern Nigeria and in the French colonies bordering on the southern Sahara."

## Section 3

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 6 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-13.25; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.25; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-10.70.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  5/8-165 5/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.\* Minneap. 153 5/8-155 5/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ -156 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ -170 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 137-143 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -141; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 113; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 115 5/8-118 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 120-122; St. Louis 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114; No. 3, Chi. 109-113; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ -52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 55-57; Chi. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 121-128; No. 2, Minneap. 83-90; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 222-235.

Maine sacked Green mountain potatoes \$2.50-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites, large \$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.94-\$1.95 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3-\$3.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.25-\$2.40 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$2 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow onions 60¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 55¢-57¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50¢ f.o.b. West. Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$18-\$20 f.o.b. sacked per ton at Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.50-\$1.75 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 12.72 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.48 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 12.36 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.30 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 cents; Firsts, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 5

Section 1

January 8, 1937

CANADIAN  
TARIFFS

American as well as British textile exporters will benefit from tariff reductions to be announced at the session of the Canadian Parliament which opens January 14, according to an Ottawa report to the New York Times. British manufacturers of cotton textiles received certain preferences under the Ottawa agreements of 1932 and these were increased in last year's budget.

PAY INCREASE  
BILLS SOUGHT

Pay increases probably will be sought for all Government employees earning less than \$3,600, Senator McCarran of Nevada stated following a conference yesterday with representatives of organized federal workers. The aim of the legislative move, he said, will be to raise the average pay of a Government employee from \$1,400, which the Nevada Senator described as "too low". Several bills may have to be introduced to bring about these pay raises, he added, but details are yet to be worked out. Studies are to be made of the wage scales of various classes of low-pay employees by the Government employee representatives before any legislation is drafted. (Washington Post.)

JAPANESE  
EXCHANGE

Hugh Byas says in a Tokyo wireless to the New York Times: "The Treasury issued last night an urgent, temporary ordinance tightening the exchange control regulations, designed to strengthen the yen by controlling imports. The weakness of the yen has been giving anxiety recently and the Government's action confirms the impression that banks would not be able to hold it at its present level if free importation were permitted. The ordinance covers only the import season now opening and expires on July 31. It orders all firms importing commodities valued at 500,000 yen and upward submit annually to a report of their entire imports for 1935-36. Imports that exceed the average may be deemed speculative and prohibited..."

URGE RFC  
EXTENSION

Administration leaders in Congress, after a conference yesterday, announced that the first business of the new Congress would be legislation to extend the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and other agencies which expire in the current fiscal year by limitation of law. Three bills will be introduced covering the agencies involved and every effort will be made to pass them before February 1. (Press.)

NO SATURDAY  
DIGEST

Because of the short time available for getting out the Saturday issue of the Daily Digest and because it reached readers only a short time before the closing hour, it has been decided to discontinue issuing it on Saturday. Hereafter the Monday issue will contain an extra page of items from daily newspapers.

January 8, 1937

Three Seed Crops a Year "Growing two and three crops of the same kind per year where one grew before is now standard practice at the seed farm of California Packing Corporation near San Jose," says A. T. Clifton, Jr., in Electricity on the Farm (January). "This great saving in time is accomplished by using soil heating apparatus to maintain summer temperatures throughout the year and incandescent lamps to extend the hours of light during winter months. The Santa Clara Ranch, as the seed farm is called, has growth-speeding electrical equipment installed in two glass houses where new seed types are being developed. One house, 85 feet long, uses both soil heating cable and lighting equipment for growing string beans and limas. The other house, which is twice as large, has lights and space heaters but no hotbed cable. Here peas and tomatoes, which thrive without soil heating, are grown. Two-hundred-watt lamps with wide reflectors are used in both houses, so arranged that every lamp gives brilliant light over 15 square feet. The bean house is operated during the cold months, from October to May, and gives one crop a year in addition to the summer field crop. The long house, however, is operated the year round, and gives one more crop of tomatoes and two more crops of peas than would be possible a year without electric heating and lighting. The ranch staff studied the reports of electric soil heating experiments carried out by the Universities of California, Idaho and Minnesota and the bulletins of Purdue University on plant forcing with electric bulbs. Now, after two years of experience in the application of these methods, the ranch officials find that only half the usual time is necessary for raising the first few generations of seed plants, and that the whole process can be done two or three years faster than before..."

Electrified Farms According to the Edison Institute, the number of United States farms supplied with electric current on September 30, 1936, was 889,152, compared with 788,795 at the beginning of the year. This was 13.7 percent of the farms having occupied dwellings as estimated by the institute from census figures of 1935. California led in both number and percentage, having 92,165 electrified farms, or 68.5 percent of its farms with occupied dwellings. New York was second in number with 68,060. (Farm Implement News, December 31.)

Cooperative Developments "Generally rated as one of the most important cooperative developments during the year has been the series of merchandising campaigns in which retail food distributing groups have joined with agricultural marketing associations in stimulating the consumption of seasonal surpluses; the most recently launched of these 'industry campaigns' have been for turkeys and grapefruit, both of which were produced this season in excess supply," says the Cooperative Journal (November-December) in an editorial. "Despite the price threat of surpluses, the producer-distributor sales efforts are expected to clear the markets and result in more satisfactory price levels than the supply-demand relationship would otherwise indicate. Prior campaigns have featured canned peaches, dried fruit and beef. The latter resulted in a substantial increase in consumption during August, at a time when the drought was forcing into the slaughter pens a volume that appeared to be far in excess of normal consumptive requirements. Instead of a price drop, an advance was reported in the farm price."

January 8, 1937

Seventy-Fifth Congress, First Session On January 5, the House received a report from the Federal Trade Commission entitled "Summary Report on Conditions with Respect to the Sale and Distribution of Milk and Dairy Products" (H. Doc. 94) and a report, also from the Federal Trade Commission, with respect to the sale and distribution of milk and milk products in the New York milkshed, and operations of nation-wide processors and distributors of milk and milk products with headquarters in New York City (H. Doc. 95). On January 6 both Houses met in joint session to hear the President's Annual Message on the state of the Union. The House received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report for the fiscal year 1936 concerning the Federal-aid work administered by the Bureau of Public Roads, which was referred to the Committee on Roads. Both Houses adjourned until Friday, January 8.

"Science Digest" The January issue of Science Digest is Vol. 1, No. 1. A note says: "This magazine is a time-saving digest of important articles from the world's scientific publications. It presents pertinent news of progress in concise, clear, easy-to-read form for busy men and women; in the professions or in business."

Science and the Press David Dietz, science editor of the Scripps-Howard News-papers addressed the A.A.A.S. meeting on "Science and the American Press". He said in part: "I do not believe that any scientist may feel that he has completed his work when he has finished a piece of research in the laboratory. It is likewise his duty to disseminate the new knowledge which he has uncovered. This can be done only through the newspapers and hence the scientist today must be willing to cooperate with the newspaperman. He must be willing to submit to interviews by reputable newspapermen and be willing to take the time and patience to help translate his discoveries into language which the general public can understand... The best advice I can give you is that you play that you are a newspaperman when you write the abstract of your paper. Make it a condensed statement of your paper with all the important facts in it. The scientist has every right to expect that he will be treated with fairness and respect. He has every right to expect that his paper will be reported with accuracy and with dignity, with no distortion of emphasis and with no unfair implications. He has the right to expect that the report will be such that both his own colleagues and the general public will get a fair and adequate picture of his work from it. These are things which I know he will get at all times from members of the National Association of Science writers. Our members are alert to their responsibilities and duties. We take the same pride in our work that the scientist does in his."

Wildlife Aid Continued aid to wildlife from the Civilian Conservation Corps was asked yesterday by the House Select Committee of Wildlife Resources. Reporting on a two-year study of ways to combat depletion of the Nation's wildlife, Chairman Robertson asked: funds for a definite program of wildlife conservation; better control of pollution in streams and navigable waters; federal protection and aid for fur bearers; a vessel to conduct fisheries research; federal studies of means for protecting fish at hydro-electric and other water-control projects. (A.P.)

January 8, 1937

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 7 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-13.25; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.25; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-10.75.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 155 7/8-157 7/8; No.2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 154 7/8-156 7/8; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 151 5/8-157 5/8; No.1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 157 $\frac{3}{4}$ -171 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -143 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 138-141 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 142; No.1 W.Wh.Portland 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 rye, Minneap. 112 5/8-119 5/8; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 121-122; St. Louis 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.3 Chi. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ -112 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 52 3/8-53 3/8; K.C. 56-57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St.Louis 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No.3 good malting, Minneap. 122-128; No.2, Minneap. 84-91; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. 224-237.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.55-\$2.80 per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities; \$2.16-\$2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites, \$2.25-\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.95-\$2.00 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.25-\$3.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.30-\$2.50 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida, Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$2.00 per bushel crates in city markets; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow onions 60¢-75¢ per 50 pound sack in the East; 55¢-59¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 55¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-70¢ per 50 lbs sacks in terminal markets; \$18-\$20 sacked per ton in Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1.50-\$1.85 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; Baldwins \$1.35, Rhode Island Greenings \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 12.82 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.26 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 12.47 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.39 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ -29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 29 cents; Firsts, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ -28 cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 6.

Section 1.

January 11, 1937

BROOKINGS  
INSTITUTION  
WARNING

The Brookings Institution, according to a United Press summary yesterday warned that the Nation was "Still gambling" that national income would grow sufficiently to balance the Federal budget before confidence in the Government wanes. Among potentially dangerous factors it listed group pressure against curtailing "wasteful and unnecessary" Federal expenditures that stand in the way of a balanced budget; possibility of "a serious breakdown in Government finance;" threat of inflation generated by private enterprise; labor's intramural struggle and attempts to strengthen its power over industry; "ill conceived" industrial legislation, and the unstable foreign situation.

PLAN  
REORGANIZATION

President Roosevelt laid before Congressional leaders at a White House conference yesterday a general outline of his plan for a "comprehensive overhauling" of the administrative machinery of government, the Washington Post reports. Seven Democratic chieftains, including Vice President Garner and Speaker Bankhead, participated in the parley, which was a forerunner to a similar discussion with the Cabinet this afternoon. A special message on the subject will be sent to Congress tomorrow.

COLD  
THREATENS  
CITRUS CROP

Anxious citrus growers fought desperately Sunday says an Associated Press report from Los Angeles, to save a \$100,000,000 fruit crop from the frosty touch of abnormal wintry weather, holding Southern California in its tightest grip since 1922. A canopy of brown smoke shrouded the orchards after another night of smudging the groves against the threatened blight of cold weather. Estimates of damage last night and early this morning were not available, but the thermometer readings were about the same as the night before when it was unofficially estimated that the orange crop suffered a 15 percent loss.

CUBAN  
SUGAR  
CROP

Cuba's 1937 sugar crop, says a New York Times report from Havana, was officially set at 2,939,033 long tons by a Presidential decree which appeared in the Official Gazette Saturday. This is the second year of the six-year restriction plan which began last year. According to the text of today's measure, the quota for the United States will be 1,366,000 long tons, the quota for other countries will be 923,033 tons, domestic consumption will be 150,000 tons and 500,000 tons will be ground and segregated to cover any increase in the quota that may be granted to the United States later in the year.

January 11, 1937

Bankhead Senator Bankhead of Alabama introduced Friday a Farm Tenant Bill which is in most respects similar to the Bankhead Bill which passed the Senate last session, but was not acted on in the House, and identical with one introduced in the House by Chairman Jones of the Agriculture Committee, says a Washington report to the New York Times, January 9. "It sets up a corporation to be known as the Farmers' Home Corporation and places the corporation under the administration of the Department of Agriculture. Credit is to be extended under safeguards set out in the bill for the purpose of encouraging and aiding the ownership of farm homes and improving the situation of farm tenants."

TVA The Tennessee Valley Authority asked the Sixth United Asks to States Circuit Court of Appeals Friday to set aside a temporary Go-Ahead injunction maintaining it in a state of status quo pending final determination of a suit by 19 power companies to test its constitutionality. It asserted says an Associated Press report from Covington, Ky., that as a going concern it would suffer injury if it were prevented from expanding its services, and appealed from an injunction enjoining it from building new transmission lines and substations or from serving any new customers except in restricted rural areas.

Tobacco For the first time in the history of the Asheville, N.C., Market burley tobacco market, says an Associated Press report, on Record Jan. 8, payments to farmers for a single season reached the million-dollar mark today. The market paid out \$78,451.18 in the day's sales to send total payments to \$1,006,261.57. An average price of \$42.28 a hundredweight was paid for 185,548 pounds. It was the season's second best average. The average price for the season rose to 39.04 and receipts for the year went to 2,577,446 pounds.

Congress, Both Houses received the President's Budget Message. (H. Jan. 8. Doc. 29). The Senate received the following executive nominations: Milburn L. Wilson, of Montana, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture; Harry L. Brown, of Georgia, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; and George S. Mitchell, of Virginia, to be regional director of the Resettlement Administration. . . The following Senators were appointed to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Smith (chairman), Wheeler, Thomas of Oklahoma, McGill, Bankhead, Bulow, Mrs. Caraway, Pope, Hatch, Bilbo, Moore, Schwellenbach, Gillette, Ellender, Norris, McNary, Capper, Frazier, and Shipstead. . . Senator Bridges was appointed a member of the National Forest Reservation Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Hon. Henry W. Keyes. . . Both Houses adjourned until Monday, January 11.

Plan Leaders of national farm organizations were concentrating Farm in the Capital yesterday, says an Associated Press report, in Program an effort to harmonize their legislative aims for joint presentation to Congress. Strengthening of the present soil conservation act by amendments and administration programs for crop insurance and farm tenancy appeared to have support of various groups.

January 11, 1937

"Public Opinion" One article in Vol. 1, No. 1, of Public Opinion Quarterly (January) is Informational Techniques of the Department of Agriculture by T. Swann Harding, of the Department. Other leading articles are Toward a Science of Public Opinion by Floyd H. Allport; Straw Polls in 1936, by Archibald M. Crossley; President Roosevelt and the Washington Correspondents" by Leo C. Rosten; British Public Opinion and Foreign Policy, by Harold Nicolson; Editorial Policies of Broadcasting Companies, by Merrill Denison. This quarterly is published by the School of Public Affairs, Princeton University.

Rural Power Business Week (January 2) reports that "rural mileage Lines constructed in 1936 reached a new all-time high and in the coming year even that record will be topped. Private companies have 26,110 miles budgeted, municipal plants report 1,402 miles and the Rural Electrification Administration may undertake to build 9,000 miles--36,512 miles in all. This will mean the addition of 160,000 rural customers, about the same as in 1936, but far more than for the preceding few years--56,000 for 1935 and 30,000 for 1934 and 4,000 for 1935. The line construction program will involve the expenditure of some \$48,000,000 and will bring 33 percent of all farms having improvements of \$500 or more within the select circle of electrified rural homes. Because an electrified farm represents an average investment of \$476 in which the utility has a considerable share, the industry plans to press hard to expand the use of current so the investment will offer some return in future years. Sales promotion plans call for \$70,000,000 campaign on appliances to lift the power load..."

Nectar "Comparatively little is known about nectar secretion," Secretion says an editorial in Gleanings in Bee Culture (January).

"Unless conditions are favorable for nectar secretion the maximum crop of honey cannot be secured...Within the past year a series of articles by R. G. McLachlan, entitled "The Mystery of Nectar" appeared in the Australian Bee Journal. The author makes a number of observations that are worthy of careful consideration...Briefly, the gist of the matter is that nectar is secreted mainly to keep the sap of the plant normal in composition and secretion results when there is an abundance of stores of carbohydrates in the plant, following a long wet growing period and during the flowering period. Anything that stops growth causes an accumulation of stores of carbohydrates which results in nectar secretion. On the other hand, anything that causes growth during the blooming period tends to limit or prevent the secretion of nectar. While these views may not be new to botanists they may be new to many beekeepers. We hope that beekeepers will give this problem careful consideration. There appears to be an opportunity for some trained research worker to enter this field and make a worth while contribution to apiculture."

Seed Treatment "Grain elevators and mills in New York State are making themselves popular with farmers by treating their seed against smut and other plant diseases," says Country Home (January). "Done in a wholesale way the cost to the elevator is very small and the saving of time to growers is considerable. Although advocated by Cornell University pathologists for a long time, it wasn't until recently that the mills took up the practice, a company in Waverley, New York, being first."

January 11, 1937

Sears Roebuck Sales of Sears, Roebuck & Company for the 4-week Sales Record period ended December 31 were largest for any period in the history of the company. The nearest approaches to it were in the period ended October 8 last year and the period ended December 31, 1929, in each of which sales exceeded \$50,300,000. In no other previous periods did sales attain the \$50,000,000 mark. Sales for the four weeks ended December 31 compare as follows: 1936, \$59,911,712; 1935, \$48,-055,653; an increase of \$11,856,059 or 24.7 percent. (Press.)

TVA Farm author of  
Program Arthur E. Morgan, "The Next Four Years in the TVA"  
in the New Republic (January 6) says in part: "A widespread program for the readjustment of agriculture has been put into effect under TVA guidance. This is being carried out through subsidies by the TVA to federal or federally supported agencies, especially to the land-grant colleges and to the organizations of county agricultural agents. The chief aims of this program are to reduce soil erosion through a transition from plow crops to grass crops and by terracing rolling land now greatly subject to erosion, to improve the use of fertilizers and to promote the readjustment of agricultural practice. Many farmers have cooperated with this program, either individually or through local associations, such as terracing clubs. Several thousand individual farmers have been furnished with a certain amount of TVA fertilizer on condition that they will administer their farms under direction and will make reports of the results. Either directly or through subsidies to land-grant colleges, the TVA is also promoting a study of agricultural industries. In the field of forestry an educational program is under way to combat the general tendency to set forest fires, to help farmers make the best use of their wood lots, and to add elements of forestry education to the CCC program in the TVA region. A research program is under way to develop tree crops and a research and demonstration project is going on in community forest management. By developing forest types which will shortly produce foods, forests may more quickly have economic value. Perhaps the most productive part of the forestry program is the educational work to overcome the widespread habit of setting forest fires. About half the TVA area is in forest. If forest fires can be stopped, the accumulation of leaf mold would be perhaps the greatest check to rapid flow of water after heavy storms. The agricultural and forestry program as a whole could be clarified and strengthened by legislative amendments."

Toxicity E. W. Bousquet, Experimental Station, E. I. du Pont  
of Alkyl de Nemours & Company, comments in Agricultural News Letter  
Rhodanates (January) on the pharmacological action and pathologic effects of alkyl rhodanates in relation to their chemical constitution and physical-chemical properties. He says in part: "In the straight alkyl series it is indeed surprising to discover that the toxicity to the alkyl rhodanates to warm-blooded animals decreases in ascending to the higher homologues in contradistinction to the increasing insecticidal efficiency. It has previously been shown that the lower alkyl rhodanates such as the methyl, ethyl and butyl are practically devoid of aphicidal activity, whereas the higher members such as octyl, decyl, lauryl and myristyl possess marked aphicidal effect which reaches a peak at the 12 carbon lauryl derivatives...One must conclude that the higher alkyl rhodanates, particularly the lauryl derivative, possess a particularly favorable balance with respect to high insecticidal action and relatively low toxicity to higher animals."

January 11, 1937.

## Section 3

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 8 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-13.25; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-10.75.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  1/8-15 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8; No.2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap.15 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8-15 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.150 $\frac{1}{2}$ -156 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.1 Hard Amber Durum,Duluth,156 $\frac{1}{2}$ -170 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 Hard Winter\* K.C.137 $\frac{3}{4}$ -142 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.137-140 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.2 S.R.Wr.St.Louis 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.1 W.Wh.Portland 113; No.2 rye,Minneap. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -117 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.2 yellow corn,K.C.120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -121 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.Louis 112-114; No.3, Chi. 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113; St.Louis 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ -113; No.2 mixed, St.Louis 112; No.3 white oats, Minneap.51 7/8-52 7/8; K.C. 56-57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.Louis 55; No.1 malting barley,Minneap.132-134; No.3 good malting,Minneap.122-128; No.2, Minneap.84-91; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. 223 $\frac{3}{4}$ -236 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountains potatoes \$2.65-\$2.80 per 100 pound sack in eastern cities; \$2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.40-\$2.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.25-\$3.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.45-\$2.60 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida, Bliss Triumphs \$1.70-\$2.00 per bushel crate in a few cities; \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Yellow onions 60¢-75¢ per 50 pound sack in the East; 55-56¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-75¢ in consuming markets; 45¢-47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50-70¢ per 50 lb sacks in terminal markets; \$17.50-\$19.00 sacked per ton in Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2.25 per lettuce crates in a few markets; 70-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.85 and Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in nine of the ten designated markets (Holiday, New Orleans) declined 7 points from the previous close of ten markets to 12.75 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price of the ten markets was 11.32 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 12.41 cents. New Orleans, holiday.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y. Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urn Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29 cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 cents; Firsts, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 7

Section 1

January 12, 1937.

**LIGHT WAVE BARRIER TO INFECTION** An invisible barrier of ultra-violet rays through which air-borne bacteria cannot pass was demonstrated in tests on human beings at the Harvard University School of Public Health yesterday, the New York Times reports from Boston. The floodlight, which is expected to curb influenza, common colds and the more dangerous air-borne diseases, was developed by William F. and Mrs. Wells.

**EDDY FARM PAYING** Sam Franklin, director of Dr. Sherwood Eddy's Delta cooperative farm at Hillhouse, Miss., said yesterday, the Associated Press reports from Memphis, that the colony obtained "an encouraging return both in material and human values" in its first year of operation. With the 1936 books about to be closed, Mr. Franklin said that between \$3,500 and \$8,800 would be distributed among the thirty families on the project. From \$3,000 to \$5,000 in improvements, including homes and other buildings, had been put on the land, representing about \$150 to \$170 a family in estimated increased value.

**CIVIL SERVICE MEETING** Federal employes in the District will join in nationwide observance of the fifty-fourth anniversary of the signing of the civil service act this week, with a mass meeting tonight in the Labor Auditorium, the Washington Post reports. Harry B. Mitchell, Civil Service Commissioner; Senator Joseph C. Mahoney and Representative Robert W. Ramspeck, chairman of the House Civil Service Committee will speak.

**SEEK HOARDED GRAIN** The Government yesterday enlarged its campaign to overcome food shortage, the Associated Press reports from Berlin, by empowering farmers' committees to ferret out grain which growers withheld from the market. Germany's bread can be independent from foreign grain, the Reich's Nourishment Guild said, if bread grains are promptly delivered to buyers stipulated by the decree. The Government forbade farmers to feed wheat and rye to animals. Under the committee-control system to uncover hoarding of grain, farmers first will be urged to be prompt in delivery. Then the committees will investigate failures to fulfill this demand.

January 12, 1937

Tugwell              The New York Times Magazine (Jan. 10) includes an on Tenancy article, "Behind The Farm Problem: Rural Poverty" by R. G.

Tugwell, former administrator of the Resettlement Administration. The opening sentences are: "The way toward improvement among the underprivileged farmers is not to ask ourselves what we can get. Socio-logical ideas in this matter can do little more than confuse the issue." The conclusion says: "Those of us who have had to administer the program and actually try to make it work, not as an office conception but as something through which our farm people can continue to function for at least five decades, have had ground into our minds two enlightenments in this connection which we are glad to share with every one. One is that the present system has destroyed the health and ambition of two million (more or less) farm families and taken the strength out of their land until nothing but hard and unspectacular rescue work for a decade or two makes any administrative sense at all. The other is that the future cannot be made on the pattern of the past unless we are to expect exactly the results. Resettlement is figuratively holding its breath, to see what is going to be done to it by the theorists. An honest and careful beginning has been made, but that beginning is entrenched neither in orthodoxy nor political favor. No wonder it trembles."

Crossbred              In an article on "A Long Time Outlook" in Turkey World, Turkeys              (Jan.) L. E. Cline, University of Nevada, says: "Crossbreeding <sup>experiments</sup> with chickens, hogs, cattle and other kinds of livestock indicate that there is an improvement in vigor of the crossbred over that of either of the parents, providing both parents are purebred. This vigor has been called 'hybrid vigor'. A number of commercial market growers have been crossbreeding turkeys extensively and claim that they get this 'hybrid vigor' and in addition the crossbreds grow and mature more rapidly. Some also claim that the crossbreds showed an improvement in market type over the parent stock. For success in crossbreeding, only pure bred parents of the highest quality must be used and only one generation of crossbreeding done. It must be pointed out that no controlled crossbreeding experiments have been carried out and that the information given here is based entirely upon the observations of successful growers."

The issue also includes in outline form an article, "Tentative National Turkey Improvement Plan."

Stamp              Sir Josiah Stamp, economist and a director of the Bank on Outlook of England, spoke Saturday of the economic outlook for 1937 in a radio talk from London sent out here by the Columbia Broadcasting System and reported by the New York Times January 10. Of recovery in the United States, Sir Josiah declared: "I feel it in my bones that you must soon face up to a more direct solution of the States' problem by well-considered constitutional amendments. Your long-range problems must sooner or later be solved without having to consider the fortuitous substances of artificial State problems. A new kind of centralization of economic function and a new kind of decentralization of administrative are both wanted simultaneously. . . In your international trade outlook the wise and far-seeing policy of Cordell Hull in trade agreements fills me with hope for a joint effort for liberty which will lessen the risks of war antagonisms and widen world prosperity. The most puzzling features of your position to us are, first, the currency basis, and, second, the labor outlook. In 1936 you continued the business ex-

pansion by a volume of production 14 percent greater than in 1935 and you were only 10 percent short of 1929. It is difficult not to call this prosperity. But with all this your unemployment figure, put at 10,000,000 by some authorities, is puzzling and disturbing. . ."

Southern Fertilizer Situation      In Manufacturers Record (January) Charles J. Brand discusses: "Fertilizer Outlook In The South". He says in part: "The increase in the purchasing power of the Southern farmer reflected a corresponding increase in the demand for fertilizers last year. The continued increase in purchasing power indicated for the coming year argues for further increase in fertilizer consumption. . . In general it would seem the fertilizer industry enters the year 1937 in a favorable position. It seems certain there will be somewhat increased consumption. There are no unfavorable material supply situations that would affect prices. The Robinson-Fatman Act, prohibiting price discrimination, is considered by many to be an efficient barrier to indiscriminate, and disastrous price cutting which so often in the past has brought about below-cost sales with resulting financial disaster to the industry."

Chicago Terminal Fee Abolished      The Wall Street Journal (Jan. 9) reports from Washington: "Railroads handling livestock at Chicago, principally the Milwaukee and Northwestern, stand to lose several hundred thousand dollars a year in revenues under a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission, reversing a former ruling, ordered the \$2.70 a car terminal charge at Chicago on livestock abolished. Unlike the practice at other stockyards where such charges are absorbed, the line haul carriers at Chicago add the charge exacted by the Chicago Junction Railway to their rate to the shipper. The Junction Railway makes the charge for use of its tracks to and from the stockyards. The Commission ordered the extra charge abolished by April 16.

Highway Foundations      Engineering News-Record (Jan. 7) includes articles on road foundation practice by T. E. Stanton, California Department of Highways, and A. Casagrande, Harvard Graduate School of Engineering. An editorial foreword says: "Foundations were for a long time the neglected element of the highway. Now they are becoming subjects of somewhat extravagant attention. The swing of the pendulum is not farther than is perhaps needed but it is far enough to cast a shadow of danger that we are exceeding in practice our true knowledge of soils as foundation materials. In the articles that follow, one by a practicing highway engineer and one by a research worker in the science of soil behavior are a statement of what is now being done in stabilizing foundations of soil and a statement of what we know and of what we still lack knowledge in respect to soils. The outstanding and encouraging fact to be drawn from the two articles is that a way of anticipating soil action under pavement load and of controlling that action in some measure is spreading from the research laboratory into the practices of field construction. As a step in the rationalization of highway design, present activities, as outlined in the articles that follow, should be observed with closest attention."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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January 11 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-13.50; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-12.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-10.90.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $155\frac{1}{2}$ - $157\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $154\frac{1}{2}$ - $156\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $150\frac{3}{4}$ - $156\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth,  $156\frac{3}{4}$ - $170\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 138-143; Chi. 139-142; St. Louis 142 3/8; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 142; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 111-118; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 119-120 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114; No. 3, Chi. 110-112 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $52\frac{1}{4}$ - $53\frac{1}{4}$ ; K. C.  $55\frac{3}{4}$ - $57\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $53\frac{3}{4}$ - $54\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 55-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 132-134; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 125-129; No. 2, Minneap. 84-91; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 227-240.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.65-\$2.80 per 100 pounds in the East; \$2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.27 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round type \$2.35-\$2.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.35-\$3.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. Florida Bliss Triumphs \$1.75-\$2.15 per bushel crate in a few cities; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Pompano. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$16-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢-85¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. New York Yellow onions 55¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 55¢-56¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-80¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York McIntosh apples, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, \$1.50-\$1.85 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 12.80 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.55 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 12.43cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 12.36 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 cents; 91 Score,  $34\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S. Laisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Uerner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-27 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -25 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 8

Section 1

January 13, 1937

## GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

President Roosevelt's reorganization message to Congress was hailed as a decisive step toward the end of the spoils system and the establishment of a government career service at a mass meeting last night to celebrate the fifty-fourth anniversary of the signing of the civil service act, says a report in the Washington Post. The meeting was held in the Labor Department Auditorium. Included among recommendations for improving the civil service system made by the speakers were the establishment of a court of appeals for the redress of grievances; making the transfer methods more flexible; allowing promotions through the ranks; liberalization of the retirement system. (Washington Post.)

## TOBACCO SALES RECORD

The all-time record for volume on a single day's sales on the Asheville burley tobacco market toppled yesterday as buyers purchased 207,144 pounds. Growers received \$76,632.64, an average of \$37 a hundredweight. The heavy sales boosted the poundage this season to 2,884,176. Farmers have received checks totaling \$1,117,501.68, an average of \$38.75 a hundredweight. (A.P.)

## RURAL YOUTH

Rural youth of America lacks the health and educational advantages of urban youth, said Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday afternoon, adding that equalizing the underprivileged rural youth with their more fortunate city residents should interest all of us. Her statement was made before 50 representative Washingtonians and the board of trustees of the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance at the headquarters of the American Association of University Women. (Washington Post.)

## FOREST CROSS BREEDING

Prof. Ernst J. Schrciner of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station told the Plant Science Club of Yale University Monday night that new forest types will be developed through hybridization and breeding along the same lines as in horticultural and agricultural plants. The experiments were made in Rumford, Maine, by the New York Botanical Garden in connection with the Oxford Paper Company. About 13,000 hybrids have been obtained between many species and varieties of poplars and many of the hybrid individuals have shown vigorous growth, he said. Some hybrids grew much more rapidly than either of their parents, the station found. They also showed increased resistance to disease and straighter and less branching growth habit. (New York Times.)

Planning An editorial, "Planning Science" in Industrial and Engineering Research Chemistry (January) says in part: "We wonder if the time has not come for stocktaking on a fairly broad basis, not with a view to criticising current research but to ascertain in the major fields of science the principal projects now in hand and what new work should be initiated from the point of view of answers needed now and with a long view towards the future. This is done in many laboratories, but their horizon must be more limited than would be that of a group who could gather in confidence reports of work in progress and out of the whole perhaps evolve a plan for nation-wide consideration. Such an outline would necessarily be largely confined to fundamental studies. Of these, some are certainly more promising than others, and the list could be segregated accordingly. One result would doubtless be that we know far less than we think we do and we might be surprised at the location of some points of weakness. . . There are some groups and organizations which ought to be in position to do such nation-wide planning for science, but we doubt if they will do it. We believe the American Chemical Society is peculiarly well fitted to undertake it for chemistry and we urge it as a Society project. Perhaps our sister societies can do the same sort of work for their specialties. Much can be done towards having plans ready when support becomes available and in the meantime guidance can be offered to many research workers."

Frozen Food Industries (January) includes an article on frozen Milk milk, by R. S. McBride. Introductory paragraphs say: "Double strength or triple strength milk frozen in the can is a technically practical dairy product. This seems to be proved conclusively by the small scale experiments of the United States Bureau of Dairy Industry. And this product offers very interesting possibilities of commercial development which may make real money for different divisions of the food industries. . . None of the operations is individually unusual, only the combination is novel. And there is no engineering reason why the combination will not work in the hands of any skilled food engineer. The real problem is the matter of economics in marketing."

Using "What happens," asks an item in Forecast (January) "to Skim Milk all the skim milk that remains after the nation's demand for cream has been satisfied? This question was answered recently by Professor T.B.L. Herrington of Cornell University. The uses of skim milk are important and diverse. A good deal of it is used in paper making. The shiny surface of many of our expensive coated varieties of paper contain casein or milk protein. Billiard balls are made from still another portion, and colored buttons and buckles claim a third. In making these articles, the plastic casein is pressed into shape and dyed any desired color. Two more uses for skim milk are still in their developmental stage. The first is the manufacture of crystalline vitamin G which will soon appear on the market. The second is the production of artificial wool."

Cotton The Business Outlook column in New York Journal of Commerce (Jan. 11) says in part: "The volume of unfilled orders Activity on cotton mill books assures the continuation of the present high cotton textile operating rate until summer. . . Unfilled orders of the mills now total about 450,000,000 yards. . . The order file should provide at least 15 week's production at the current rate, even if no new sales were to be completed."

Congress Senator Capper addressed the Senate briefly regarding January 11 ratification of the Argentine Sanitary Convention and had printed in the Record resolutions of various farm organizations on this question. In the Senate: Mr. McKellar introduced a bill (S.596) to aid in the rehabilitation of tenant farmers and sharecroppers, to provide credit facilities for the acquisition of farms and farm homes, to provide loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting, and for other purposes; ref. Com. on Agriculture and Forestry.

Neon An item in Gardeners' Chronicle (London, Dec. 26) says Lamps In Greenhouses in part: "Neon lamps are now being employed as a means of obtaining earlier crops under glass. Experiments have shown that it is of little use to force plants by placing them in a high temperature during months when they receive little sunlight, for the light may be so feeble that a balance may be approached between the processes of respiration and assimilation, so that the plants make little or no growth. During dark winter days, solar illumination decreases to one-twentieth of the amount which plants receive at midday in full sunshine, and, under glass, sunlight is further reduced. Without radiant energy, supplied by the sun, plants are unable to build up their tissues--artificial heat is not sufficient for this building up process, or photosynthesis. Neon lamps, which produce an orange-red light, have been found to afford the best means of providing the plant during the autumn and winter with energy which it may transform into growth, and the energy of the Neon light is more utilisable for photosynthesis than white light."

County School and Society (Jan. 9) notes the opening of the Library Placer County library in California. "This action," it says, Advance "culminates a campaign which began a year ago with local leadership under the guidance of the State Library. The enthusiastic organizing work of a few persons resulted in such a widespread and insistent demand for a county library that the supervisors in June took the necessary legal steps for its establishment and levied a tax for the support of the library. Placer is the forty-seventh county in California to provide library facilities for its rural population by means of a county library, leaving only eleven counties in the state that are without such service."

"Simple "Her name" says a paragraph in Survey (Mid-January), Good "is Ethel Smith:-- (Note - Recently a Bureau of Home Eco- English" nomics writer) the 'unknown' of the Social Security Board's informational service, who sat up all one night to write the folder, Security in Your Old Age, which accompanied the millions of application blanks for old age benefits. It began, 'There is now a law in this country which will give about 26 million working people something to live on when they are old and have stopped working.' The New Yorker called that opening sentence 'something of a government record for simple, good English. . .carrying the faint, troubling vibrations of great prose.' Ethel Smith got national coverage, if not a by-line."

## Section 3

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Jan. 12 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.25-13.50; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-13.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.25-11.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 155 7/8-157 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  7/8-156 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ -156 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ -170 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -143 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ -142 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 143; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 115; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 110 7/8-117 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, Minneap. 52 3/8-53 3/8; K.C. 119 $\frac{1}{4}$ -120 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 114-115; No. 3, Chi. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ -57 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 55-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 125-130; No. 2, Minneap. 85-92; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 227-240.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.65-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.27 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.35-\$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago \$2.15-\$2.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.10-\$3.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 53¢-56¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Mid-western stock 60¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$16-\$18 packed per ton Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.25-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.45 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Jersey type sweet potatoes 75¢-\$1.35 per bushel hamper in a few markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 in the Middle West.

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The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 12.86 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.67 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 12.49 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 12.43 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats; 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-26 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 9

Section 1

January 14, 1937

VENEZUELAN  
TARIFFS

The State Department was informed yesterday that the Venezuelan Government, in view of the most-favored-nation treatment accorded Venezuelan products by the United States, has instructed the Venezuelan customs authorities to extend to American products the customs benefits accorded to France in the Franco-Venezuelan trade agreement of August 7, 1936. United States exports to Venezuela benefited by this action include perfumery and toilet preparations of all kinds, certain wines and liqueurs, mineral waters and certain grades of silk and rayon piece goods. The reductions in the Venezuelan duties on these commodities range from 20 to 37 1/2 percent. (New York Times.)

FRUIT  
TRENDS

Varieties of fruit which will be in demand by the consuming public and nursery stock which will combine consistent production with maximum hardiness were cited as needs of growers yesterday at the convention of the New York State Horticultural Society. "A well-colored apple, attractive in appearance and inviting to taste, may be an excellent seller on the local market but fail to stand up if held too long or shipped too far," said George A. Morse of Williamson, president of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association. (New York Times.)

R.R. PICKUP  
SERVICE

A store-door pickup and delivery service will be started by the New Haven Railroad at 140 of its 480 stations probably within 120 days, says a press report. This was announced yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Shippers Conference of Greater New York. The Boston & Maine is expected to expand its service also, it was said. Shippers have complained that this type of service was lacking at many of the terminals of both roads.

U.S.S.R. FOOD  
PROFITS

A Moscow report by the Associated Press says Russia will finance the largest defense appropriation in her history through profits from her food industry, it was disclosed last night. The 1937 state budget, including 20,100,000,000 rubles for the Commissariat for Defense, was adopted without a dissenting vote by the Central Executive Committee. In addition to the defense appropriation, 2,238,000,000 rubles were granted to the newly organized Commissariat for Defense Industry, which will undertake to supply the military forces.

January 14, 1937.

**Florida Paper Mill Progress** Wall Street Journal (Jan. 12) reports the award of a \$6,800,000 contract for construction of buildings and docks for a pine-pulp paper mill at Port St. Joe, Fla. The plant will eventually cost about \$20,000,000. "The project," says the report, "consumes a part of the long time plan of the program of the late Alfred I. duPont for the rehabilitation of the pineland section of southeastern United States, temporarily interrupted by his death in 1935. It will create a growing economy in a section of the Southeast that has been prostrate since turpentine substitutes wrecked the naval stores industry a decade or more ago. The plant will draw its pine wood from the 300,000-acre holdings of the Federal Resettlement Administration, from 450,000 acres of replanted turpentine forests immediately around Port St. Joe, owned by A. I. duPont estate, and lastly will enter into contracts with small forest owners to take all or any part of the annual cut from their lands...The immediate output of the plant will be the so-called 'craft paper' or box-board and will amount to about \$6,000,000 a year in gross production. An annex to the main plant will be included in the first construction, to carry on commercial development of newsprint manufacture from the Southern pine pulp. It is estimated that the new mill, when built, will employ about 1,000 workers in the plant itself and give work to an additional 2,500 in Florida, Georgia and Alabama."

**Rice Lands In Papua**

A brief article in the New York Times (Jan. 10) says in part: "Australia enters the world market with a new commodity as the result of the researches of Dr. G. H. Vernon, noted scientist who made a voyage of exploration in her mandated territory. Dr. Vernon found an area of natural rice-field covering several hundred miles in Papua. The discovery was made in the Aramia River region, a fertile hinterland of swamps and ridges in the western division of Papua. Dr. Vernon first became aware of the situation when canoeing down the river from an inland lake his boatmen were compelled to cut their way through solid masses of rice. Subsequent examination showed that the fields extended five miles back in the direction from which he had come. Checking on the lagoons toward different points of the compass, he figured the total area to be not less than 200 square miles and probably more. At present the rice feeds thousands of wild geese."

**Milk Is**

James A. Tobey, Dr. P. H. writing in Milk Plant Monthly  
**Tooth Mottling** says in part: "Dairy scientists, physicians, and nutritional Preventive authorities are constantly finding new and unique virtues of milk. A late important discovery relates to the value of milk as a preventive of the unsightly and dangerous condition known as mottled enamel of the teeth, a disease which is now widely prevalent among the children of our Southwestern states....Recent investigations have shown that two factors are concerned in the production of mottled enamel in the teeth. One is the presence of too much fluorine in the drinking water, and the other is the absence or inadequate content of calcium in the diet.... Milk has long been recognized as the best dietary source of calcium....Milk may be used as a beverage in place of drinking waters having an excess of fluorine. Observations have shown that a water supply containing from 2 to 5 parts per million of fluorine will cause defective enamel in children. Where such water supplies exist, nothing can be done to eliminate the fluorine, although defluorinizing methods are now being studied. The best solution of the problem is through the substitution of milk for the water."

January 14, 1937

Congress, Jan. 12 Both Houses received a message from the President on reorganization (S.Doc. 8). Senator Tydings addressed the Senate regarding his resolution (S.J.Res. 36) to provide for a balanced budget. Senator Sheppard presented the legislative program for 1937 of the National Grange, which was printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Senate adjourned until Thursday. The House received a communication from the President transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation of \$95,000,000 for emergency conservation work, for the fiscal year 1937 (H.Doc. 104) which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations, unassembled: associate home economist, \$3,200, Office of Experiment Stations, applications to be on file (a) February 4, if received from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, (b) February 1, if received from states other than those in (a)--associate exhibits designer, \$3,200, assistant exhibits designer, \$2,600, Forest Service and Social Security Board, applications to be on file (a) February 11, if received from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, (b) February 8, if received from states other than those in (a).

Vitamins and Fads An address by John W. M. Bunker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, published in the Journal of the American Dietetic Association (January) concludes: "The vitamins have come to our attention at a late stage in our development of dietetics, almost as it were in the position of the pudding which closed the meal of our grandparents. The public is rather satiated with food fads and is cool towards what it suspects may be another. The dietician and the sober nutritionist are faced with the need for making the vitamin pudding attractive enough so that our clients will wish to sample it. Perhaps progress may lie in earnest efforts to strip away the mystery and the cloying sauce of extravagant claims of efficiencies which are only imagined or suspected. Perhaps we can convince ourselves and pass on to others our conviction that vitamins for grown ups are worth a trial, especially when they can be tried in so painless and simple a manner as milk. Perhaps the proof of vitamin D, after all, lies in a long time test of milk pudding."

Chain Store Program A note by "Observer" in Canning Trade (January 11) says in part: "The program of farm cooperation undertaken by the chains is generally regarded in industry circles as one of the smartest and most constructive moves ever undertaken by any group of food and grocery distributors. Launched at a time when the chains were under heavy fire, particularly in legislative circles, the results of the corporate group's moves have been seen in the rapid shift in public sentiment with respect to chain store operation."

Cooperatives Consumer cooperatives had the best year in their history in 1936; according to James P. Warbasse, president of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. While definite figures have not been compiled, he estimated that total "co-op" sales last year were close to \$500,000,000.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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January 13 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10-20-13.50; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-13.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.65-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $156\frac{3}{4}$ - $158\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $155\frac{3}{4}$ - $157\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.Minneap. 151-157; No. 1 H.Am.Dur.Duluth 157-171; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $139\frac{1}{2}$ - $144\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 140-143 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 144; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 144; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 116; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 112-118; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 120- $121\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $110\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 53 1/8-54 1/8; K.C.  $56\frac{1}{2}$ - $58\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $54\frac{1}{4}$ -55; St. Louis 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 133-135; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 125-130; No. 2, Minneap. 88-95; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 230-242.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.60-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.27 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.-\$3.30 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.35-\$2.45 f.o.b. Twin Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 55¢-58¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$16.50-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2 per western lettuce crate in city markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.15 f.o.b. at Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 12.83 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.68 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 12.46 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 12.39 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $34\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents; Standards, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 10

Section 1

January 15, 1937

**COTTON CONSUMPTION** A new peak in cotton consumption by domestic mills for a single month in more than three years was reported yesterday by the Census Bureau as it released December totals. Officials said consumption of 692,921 bales in December was the highest monthly total since June, 1933, when mills were rushing work because NRA code regulations were to become effective. The December total was the third largest on record, being surpassed only by June 1933, with 697,261 bales and March 1927, with 693,081 bales. (Press.)

**N.Y. FRUIT MARKETING** Members of the New York State Horticultural Society yesterday requested the assistance of state agencies in planning a suitable program of marketing fruit. A resolution, which was adopted unanimously, asked: (1) that the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University undertake a survey of fruit marketing problems during 1937; (2) that the legislature appropriate a reasonable sum for such survey; (3) that all legislation affecting grading, packing and branding of fruit be held in abeyance until the survey shall have been completed. (New York Times.)

**PAY RAISE BILL** All government employees receiving less than \$3,600 a year will get automatic pay raises averaging \$150 a year and a minimum wage of \$1,500 will be established if a measure introduced yesterday by Senator McCarran of Nevada becomes law. The outgrowth of conferences with representatives of government employee organizations, the bill seeks to set up a new plan of efficiency ratings and to extend the classification act to the field services and new agencies. (Washington Post.)

**EMPLOYMENT INCREASE** The American Federation of Labor reported yesterday that 2,000,000 unemployed went to work in the year ended in November. "The year's reemployment progress has been marked by gains in the heavy industries, where employment has recovered most slowly," the report said. "Comparing the two Novembers, 1935 and 1936, we find in 1936: 258,000 more at work in building; 252,000 more in the steel and machinery industries; automobiles and tires had added 48,000; railroad repair shops, 34,000; the industries manufacturing more perishable consumers' goods showed much smaller gains; textiles, food, clothing and shoe factories reemployed only 113,000; in the distribution industries, wholesale and retail trade added 329,000 workers and hotel, restaurants, and laundries and cleaning plants, 74,000; farm labor increased by about 237,000 persons in business for themselves or engaged as managers of business firms increased 152,000." (A.P.)

January 15, 1937

Fertilizer for Citrus A. L. Chandler, writing in Citrus Leaves (January) says in part: "The use of phosphoric acid and potash fertilizers on California citrus is the subject of great controversy. Experimental evidence does not warrant their use. But many practical growers claim benefits therefrom. In any event the need for phosphates and potash on most of our citrus soils is decidedly secondary to the need for nitrogen. There is ample supply of these materials in all but the most sandy soils. They are not readily leached out as is nitrogen. They are present in considerable quantity in manures and straws. From the standpoint of dollars and cents it looks as though these materials should be used by most growers only after there has been ample nitrogen supply assured and money enough left in the fertilizer budget so that no other operation will suffer thereby. The use of phosphates and potash therefore becomes an insurance against depletion. It is inevitable that citrus trees will eventually remove these important plant foods from the soil to the point where more will be needed. The soil is not an inexhaustible bank of plant food. On this insurance basis, many growers use various combinations of nitrogen and phosphoric acid, or nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash."

Wisconsin Research

Continuing its aid to natural science research at the University of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation is granting a total of \$163,000 to state university funds for research this coming year, says the university press bulletin. The funds will support both old and new research projects which are carried on under the direction of university faculty members. All of the projects, about 80 in number, are selected and approved by the university research committee, and the foundation which provides the funds has no voice in the selection or in the policies to be followed in carrying out the research work. This year's grant represents an increase of \$20,500 over the amount given by the university to aid research by the foundation last year, when \$142,500 was granted. The grant for the coming year also brings the total amount given by the foundation to aid natural science research at the state university during the last nine years to \$831,033.

Engineering Advice

"Every agricultural college teaches agricultural engineering," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch. "The Extension Service of every state has an agricultural engineer and their time is fully occupied, and has been for several years, in doing terracing, some drainage, or in giving instructions along those lines. Agricultural engineers have not made close contact with farmers, nor do many county agents carry the message these engineers are capable of giving to the farmer. It seems to Farm and Ranch that this is one service that ought to be expanded. There is hardly a farm in the Southwest but that could be made better if farmers were advised on the possibilities of that farm and it is the trained engineer who is best fitted for that work. The trained engineer knows that modern equipment, if used efficiently, requires a different field layout. He knows that a farm must be balanced, according to its type, and it should be balanced in such a way as to make it more profitable..."

Congress, Jan. 13      The House received a communication from the President (H.Doc. 124) transmitting two supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, for the Department of Agriculture, for "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service" (fighting and preventing forest fires) \$2,045,000, and for enforcement of the Commodity Exchange Act of June 15, 1936, \$150,000; referred Committee on Appropriations. It also received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture transmitting a report of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936 (H.Doc. 107); referred Committee on Agriculture. The following were elected members of the Committee on Agriculture: Messrs. Jones (chairman), Fulmer, Doxey, Mitchell of Tennessee, Flannagan, Beam, Polk, Kleborg, Cummings, Pierce, Bierman, Owen, Cooley, Nelson, Hook, Coffee, Lucas and Boileau. Republican members of the Committee have not yet been chosen and are not included in this list. The Committee on Rules reported out with amendment H.J.Res. 81 to create a Joint Congressional Committee on Government Organization (H.Rept. 5). The Committee on Rules also reported out with amendment the resolution (H.Res. 60) authorizing the Speaker to appoint a select committee to be known as the Select Committee on Government Organization (H.Rept. 7).

Irrigation for Gardens      Nebraska Farmer (January 2) says: "The Hastings State Hospital uses more than a ton of vegetables a day. To make his 120-acre garden meet such heavy demands, the hospital gardener has turned to pump irrigation. Three pumps have been put into use. In 1935 the total 'garden sass' grown on the 120 acres was 440 tons. In 1936, in spite of the drought, it was 355 tons. In 1935, 40 acres of potatoes yielded 4,700 bushels; in 1936, about 4,300 bushels. Other vegetables--40 different kinds are grown--have responded to the irrigation correspondingly well. The irrigation wells are 150 feet deep, 70 feet of which is below the water level. Centrifugal pumps of 12-inch intake and 8-inch discharge are being used. Last summer, when other crops on the farm were drying up, the pumps were forced into extra-heavy service. One pump worked constantly, one 16 hours a day and one 12 to 14 hours. In simultaneous operation they produced about 1,370 gallons per minute. This past season 185 acres of garden and other crops were watered..."

Temporary Silos      "Temporary trench and upright silos which invaded so many northwestern Illinois farms last summer and early fall under drought emergency banners are now bidding for a permanent place in the scheme of cornbelt farming and they stand a good chance of getting it," says the Prairie Farmer (January 2). "Several hundreds of these emergency silos were built in western Illinois by farmers who sought to salvage a part of their corn crop from prolonged record-breaking summer heat. Early reports, from farmers who have started to feed from these stores of ensilage, indicate that the silos will be in use many years to come regardless of weather conditions. 'They may be temporary silos, but that doesn't mean they aren't going to be used permanently,' one Rock Island farmer said recently. He had examined the corn in his trench silo and found it in excellent condition. Similar reports have come from a score of farms where early feeding from temporary silos has commenced in north and west farm areas of Illinois..."

January 15, 1937

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

- - -

January 14 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.50; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-13.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.65-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 155 5/8-157 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  5/8-156 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ -156 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ -170 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 139-144 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 140-143 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 St. Louis 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 143; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 115; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 121-122 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3, Chi. 112-115; St. Louis 114-115; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 53 3/8-54 3/8; K.C. 57-59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 55-56; St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 134-136; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 126-131; No. 2, Minneap. 89-97; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 229 $\frac{3}{4}$ -240 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.90-\$2.25 per bushel crate in a few cities; \$1.60 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.65-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.23 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$16-\$18 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley Points. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; few 55¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.15-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  and Baldwins \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points from the previous close to 12.78 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.62 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 12.42 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 12.36 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-26 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 11.

Section 1.

January 18, 1937

**CATTLE HERD ENDOWMENT** Seeking to maintain the important breeding work which has been carried on at Emmadine Farm, at Hopewell Junction, New York, for more than a decade, J. C. Penney, chain-store owner of the farm, has endowed his widely known pure-bred Guernsey herd, insuring its continuance for sixty years. The move is believed to be a precedent in national and international cattle circles. The gift of more than \$500,000 establishing the Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., includes, in addition to the funds, more than 1,000 acres of land near the village of Hopewell Junction, together with 350 head of pure-bred Guernseys. At the termination of the sixty-year period all assets will be turned over to the University of Missouri or to some other agricultural school in Missouri, Mr. Fenney's native State. (New York Times)

**RADIO TELETYPE** Substitution of radio teletype machines in place of the leased wire system now in effect, seems likely for the Bureau of Commerce's extended communication system in the near future. After nearly two years of successful experiment, a test installation is being made on the new Washington to Nashville airway. The impending change would mean that weather conditions and probably Department of Agriculture market reports and Weather Bureau detailed reports would be transmitted throughout the country by radio teletype. (Washington Post)

**TRADE PACTS COMMENDED** An open letter urging Congress to extend the trade agreement act to permit the Administration to "round out its policy of 'The Good Neighbor'" was sent to Roosevelt yesterday by the National Peace Conference, representing 36 national peace organizations. Agreements under the act, the letter asserted, "are easing economic tension between our own and other nations; they are promoting world justice and peace in a positive and constructive manner." The letter was signed by "over 1,000 representative citizens." (Associated Press.)

**MERIT SYSTEM** Determination to extend the merit system throughout the Government service was expressed last night by Congressmen, labor leaders and Government officials participating in a radio broadcast observing Civil Service Week. Representative James M. Mead, chairman of the House Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads, predicted that great progress will be made during the present Congress in extending the merit system in the postal service. (Washington Post.)

January 18, 1937

Congress, By a vote of 74 to 1, the Senate passed S. 415, to  
Jan. 15 continue the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Cor-  
poration and for other purposes. This bill continues  
until June 30, 1939, the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corpora-  
tion, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Export Import Bank, the  
RFC Mortgage Corporation and the Electric Home and Farm Authority. Sena-  
tor Vandenberg discussed a joint resolution introduced by him (S.J.Res.  
46) requiring the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing for the  
inclusion of illustrations and color printing in government annual reports.

Brazilian A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says  
Cotton Exports that when December's figures on Brazilian cotton exports  
are released it is considered they likely will show out-  
ward shipments at close to 1,000,000 bales, valued about 1,000,000 contos  
for the entire year, a gain of 300,000 contos over 1935. In the eleven  
months to November 30 cotton exports were 865,000 bales netting 868,636  
contos, a figure never before attained in Brazilian cotton export history  
and a phenomenal increase over 1930, when cotton exports were as good as  
non existent. Sac Paulo led all states with 74 percent of the total ex-  
port total.

Colombian A Bogota cable to the New York Times says the Colombian  
Sugar Mosaic sugar industry is threatened with complete ruin by a cane  
sugar plant disease, "mosaic," a fungus growth that dis-  
colors the leaves in a form of mosaic. There is no way to combat the  
pest, which is said to have been brought here from Puerto Rico some years  
ago. A number of varieties of cane is immune to this pest and apparently  
the only solution is to replant the field.

Bird Migration A Vienna, Austria, report by the Associated Press  
by Airplane says that ten thousand birds, sufferers of a rigorous  
winter, have been given a lift southward in airplanes  
so far this season. The birds, mostly young swallows, were brought to  
two offices of the Vienna Animal Protection League by bird lovers from  
outlying sections of the city and neighboring communities. They were  
placed in special containers and shipped by air to Venice, where they  
were released.

Montezuma Lithgow Osborne, New York State Conservation Commis-  
Bird Refuge sioner, hailed yesterday federal acquisition of a large  
tract in the Montezuma marsh as a haven for waterfowl.  
The Migratory Bird Commission has approved protection of the area, located  
at the foot of the Cayuga Lake, near Auburn, by the Biological Survey.  
"The Montezuma marsh was one of the two that we have particularly recom-  
mended to the Biological Survey," Mr. Osborne said. "The other was the  
Alabama swamp in western New York, and we are still hopeful that the  
Federal Government will see its way clear to acquire that area." (A.P.)

January 18, 1937

F. V. Coville "Dr. Frederick V. Coville, since 1888 a botanist in the Department of Agriculture, died the other day in Washington," says the Washington Daily News (January 13). "A scientist of wide attainments and many interests, his best known accomplishment was the 'taming' of the wild blueberry. For 50 years before he began his work, others had tried vainly to domesticate the straggling bushes that bore a meager crop of tiny fruit in eastern marshes. By patient effort Dr. Coville found a way to produce blueberries of vastly improved size and quality, and made many of these better berries to grow where only a few grew before. Thus he made possible a new industry and a new source of income for thousands. By Dean Swift's classic definition, he deserved richly of mankind and he served his country well."

Peaches for W. H. Martin, New Jersey Experiment Station, reports Freezing in New Jersey Farm and Garden (January) that during the past season "the station's horticultural division made catechol tannin determinations on 158 named varieties of ripe peaches and on 420 unnamed seedlings, all of which were grown on the institution's extensive peach breeding grounds. These grounds, incidentally, are the largest of their kind in the world. Catechol tannin is a compound that is found in varying degrees in peaches and many other fruits. An astrin- gent, it causes the flesh of a yellow peach to turn brown when it is exposed to air. This discoloration, of course, impairs the appearance of the fruit and destroys its sales value. Peaches carrying an extremely high content of catechol tannin are very unpalatable. The station's tests demonstrated that some desirable commercial peach varieties will never be suitable for quick freezing because of their high tannin con- tent. They demonstrated, moreover, that some varieties low in tannin were of little commercial value. There were others, however, that were rated as good commercial varieties and were also low in tannin. Special breeding work will be done with these varieties in attempts to evolve one or more than can be used extensively in the frosted foods industry."

Cotton Blue Stain Blue stain in cotton, which sometimes causes serious loss in market value of the staple, has been traced to its cause by O. P. Owens of North Carolina State College. The guilty organism is a fungus, belonging to a large tribe of vegetable criminals that bears the generic name Alternaria. Pure cultures of the fungus planted on sterile mature cotton fibers repeatedly produced the damaging blue color. (Science News Letter, January 9.)

Science Reporting Seventeen science reporters representing most of the daily newspapers in the country covered the American Asso- ciation for the Advancement of Science meeting in Atlantic City, says Editor & Publisher (January 9). From the technical papers and meetings of the association 17 sections, many of which met simultaneously and from the annual scientific exhibition the group gleaned an estimated 20,000 words of copy daily.

Congress, Jan. 14      The Senate received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture transmitting the report of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936; referred Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Senator McNary was appointed a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Norbeck. The House passed H.J.Res. 81 to create a Joint Congressional Committee on Government Organization. It agreed to H.Res. 60 authorizing the Speaker to appoint a select committee to be known as the Select Committee on Government Organization. It elected Republican members of the Committee on Agriculture. The complete personnel of the committee, including those members elected January 13, follows: Messrs. Jones (chairman), Fulmer, Doxey, Mitchell of Tennessee, Flannagan, Beam, Polk, Kleberg, Cummings, Pierce, Bierman, Owen, Cooley, Nelson, Hook, Coffee, Lucas, Boileau, Hope, Kinzer, Gilchrist, Tobey, Andreson, Hoffman, Lord and King.

Rural Medical Service      "Are rural sections of the United States suffering from a lack of available medical service?" says the Journal of the American Medical Association (January 2), "If so, where are they and what are the conditions responsible for such deficiencies? The Bureau of Medical Economics of the American Medical Association, with the assistance of the state medical associations, has undertaken an investigation to obtain the facts needed to answer these questions...According to the Medical Directory for 1934 there were 16 counties in the United States having no physicians; in 1936 there were 19...There were 297 counties located in 30 states in 1934 in which the population was 2,000 or more per physician...A study was made of the social and economic conditions in these 297 counties which might furnish some information on the question of the extent and availability of medical service. This included the assembly of information concerning income, retail sales, farm values, relief granted and such vital statistics as could be found. Because the county is not always a practical unit for the supply of medical services, the general hospital facilities in the adjoining counties were compiled with the rate of bed occupancy. The quantity of such facilities and the degree of their use gives a rough idea of the extent to which physicians in neighboring counties are available. These facts have been assembled for all states containing four or more counties with 2,000 or more population per physician. Such a factual foundation is a first step to any intelligent consideration of the question of the existence of localities without adequate medical service..."

3-Dimension Microscope      A world 2,000 times natural size, with the third dimension of depth revealed in accurate proportions for the first time by a new microscopical technic, was described recently by Profs. Louis C. Martin and T. Russell Wilkins, of the University of Rochester Institute of Optics. The view ordinarily seen through the high-powered microscope is perfectly flat without the least suggestion of depth or height, explained the scientists. Drs. Martin and Wilkins for the first time have made the microscopist feel as if he himself, greatly shrunken in size, were standing in a world in which germs and body cells maintain their proper thickness and distance from his eyes like so many objects in a room. The principle is the same as that involved in operation of the stereoptican. (A.P.)

January 18, 1937

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS  
\* \* \*

January 15 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.50; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.50; vealers good and choice 10.50-13.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.60-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-10.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 154 5/8-156 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap. 153 5/8-155 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 149-155; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 155-169; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 138 $\frac{1}{4}$ -143 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 138 $\frac{3}{4}$ -142 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 142; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 142; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 114; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$ -115 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ -122 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 114-114 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3, Chi. 111-114 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ -53 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 57-59; Chi. 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ -55 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ -57; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 134-136; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 228-238. No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 126-131; No. 2 Minneap. 89-98.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-\$2.10 per bushel crate in city markets, top of \$2.50 in St. Louis; \$1.60-\$1.65 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.50-\$3 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.90-\$1.95 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 52¢-56¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-48¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; \$16-\$18 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 12.80 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.72 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 12.44 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 12.39 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ -26 cents; Firsts, 25-25 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 12

Section 1

January 13, 1937

**NAMES POWER**

**COMMITTEE**

President Roosevelt yesterday named a committee, headed by Secretary Ickes, to recommend legislation which would establish a broad national policy for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric power. The committee was asked to report its recommendations in two weeks. The President emphasized the necessity for uniformity of policy with respect to electric power "as far as practicable or advisable," but made it clear that uniformity of policy did not mean identical rates for power for all parts of the country. (Press.)

**ALFALFA**

**PRESERVATION**

A dozen Guernsey cattle feasted yesterday upon the bovine equivalent of fresh strawberries in January--alfalfa hay as green and fresh in midwinter as when it was cut last October, as Prof. Oscar Erf, of the Ohio Extension Service, described an experiment which may revolutionize the feeding of dairy herds. The luscious green grasses came from a 25-ton Clark County silo filled last October 3 with uncured, fresh-cut alfalfa, a layer of dry ice being inserted every foot as the steel cylinder was filled with the chopped grasses. Professor Erf and other agricultural experts joined A. G. Bookwalter, a farmer, in opening the container. The chopped alfalfa, packed at a cost of about \$1.75 a ton, showed no signs of deterioration, said Professor Erf. (A.P.)

**C.C. MONETARY**

**POLICY**

A stand in harmony with recommendations of the administration generally on extension of monetary legislation about to expire was taken yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In a report by its committee on monetary policy, published for information of its extensive membership in business circles of the country, the chamber favored extension, "for a temporary period," of the President's power to change the gold content of the dollar, and extension for a limited period of the authority to conduct operations through the stabilization fund for the purpose of stabilizing dollar exchange. (Press.)

**SAUSAGE**

**PRODUCTION**

The sausage industry established a new all-time production record during 1936, the Institute of American Packers reported yesterday. Sausage output gained 10 percent over the 1935 volume and was 16 percent larger than the average of the last five years. The institute estimated aggregate production totaled approximately 1,500,000,000 pounds representing an annual consumption of 45 pounds of sausage for each family of four. The value of this output was approximately \$250,000,000, or about 8 percent of the total value of all meat products of the packing industry. (A.P.)

January 19, 1937

Gov. Service      The January issue of the Annals (of the American Academy of Political and Social Science) is devoted to "Improved Personnel in Government Service--spoils and democracy; the development of a professional public service; new techniques of public personnel administration; the reform movement." One article, "The Need for Career Administrators", is by W. W. Stockberger, of the Department.

Colored            "That the color of the insecticide used may have a definite effect upon the number of insects attracted to the host plant has been demonstrated in tests made at the New York (Geneva) Experiment Station and reported upon recently by J. B. Moore," says Scientific American (February). "The experiments were carried on with aphids on potatoes because it had been observed that aphids tend to increase in numbers on plants sprayed with bordeaux, explained Mr. Moore. By the aid of delicate instruments it was possible to test the light responses of aphids to sprayed and unsprayed potato leaves. From the results obtained it has been concluded that the aphids are attracted to the sprayed plants because of the increased intensity of light reflected from the sprayed surfaces. Extending his studies to aphids on cabbage, Mr. Moore found that the infestation on plants dusted with a lead arsenate lime mixture could be reduced below that on untreated plants by dyeing the dusts used. Black dust was the most effective in reducing the infestation. It is believed that the results obtained in these experiments might well lead to modifications of present spraying and dusting practices on crops infested with aphids by using dyed materials to insure a reduction in the light intensity reflected from the treated surfaces."

Rooting by          "...Thanks to the efforts of research workers, we Plant Hormones know now that the hormone which encourages certain plant tissues to form roots is an organic substance, known as indolylacetic acid," says an editorial in the Gardeners' Chronicle (January 2). "...It was also established that growth-promoting and root-forming substances are identical. A large number of compounds related to the B-indolylacetic acid group were tested, and were found to be active in causing root development. Research workers were able to cause roots to be produced by the stems and petioles of various plants, by the application of lanolin containing the hormone. A more effective method, in the case of woody cuttings, is to place them in dilute solutions of the hormone for varying periods. Only very dilute solutions are necessary... At Wisley--according to the R.H.S. Journals--tests are being made with various plants, shrubs and trees, which have proved difficult to propagate. These include camellias, kalmias, rhododendrons, pines and spruces. Although the results so far obtained with solutions and woody cuttings have been promising, much experimental work remains to be done and it may be some time before the carefree propagator will be able to subject his cuttings of Acer nikoense or Fagus sylvatica var. tricolor to a treatment of standardized hormone solution, with the sure knowledge that they will root and flourish."

January 19, 1937

## Congressional Action

The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported out without amendment S. 416 to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised (S.Rept. 3). According to the Washington Post, a bill to extend the Civil Service retirement to more than 1,500 legislative employees on Capitol Hill was reintroduced in the Senate by Senator Gibson of Vermont, as the McCarran government pay increase bill was assured early hearings. The Gibson bill would protect the older employees in the legislative service from dismissals without pensions. The House Agriculture Committee stated a \$50,000,-000 farm crop production loan bill on its legislative road on Friday, but in doing so it called attention to the existence of overlapping agricultural credit agencies. The bill, which would set up a permanent revolving fund for loans up to \$400 annually to farmers unable to get credit elsewhere, was recommended for passage.

## F. G. Cottrell Honored

G. Cottrell  
Dr. Frederick (formerly director of Fixed Nitrogen Research in the Department), inventor of the "Cottrell precipitator" and a pioneer in the production of helium, was chosen as winner of the 1937 Washington award for engineering, says a report in the Washington Post. Dr. Cottrell is widely known for his development of electrical precipitation processes. These are used in the oil industry for splitting emulsions and in other industries for removing solid matter from gasses and smoke. He also has gained recognition for his work in nitrogen fixation. He is at present chief consulting chemist of the Tennessee Valley Authority in charge of fertilizer experimental activities at Muscle Shoals.

## Animal Behavior Institute

"An Institute for the Study of Animal Behavior has been formed by a number of zoologists, naturalists, physiologists and psychologists with the object of promoting and encouraging research into animal behavior," reports Nature (London, January 2). "The institute intends to act as a clearing house for information regarding work that is being done upon animal behavior in all its aspects and to bring together field and laboratory workers for the discussion of their problems. A quarterly bulletin is being issued and meetings for the transaction of scientific business are held. Dr. J. S. Huxley is president of the institute."

## Plant Research

G. Edward Pendray, under the title "Miracle-Men in Garden", reviews in Today (January 16) the work of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers, New York.

## Lumber Production

Lumber production increased 20 percent last year, according to a report of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, which placed the 1936 output at about 23,000,-000,000 feet compared to 19,158,601,000 feet. Reporting mills showed shipments 2 percent below production and new orders at 3 percent above production. Unfilled orders at the mills at the close of last year were heavier than at any period since 1929, the association reported, due partly to restricted shipments caused by the maritime strike. (Press.)

January 19, 1937

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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January 18 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.25; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.50; vealers good and choice 10.00-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.85-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $15\frac{3}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 147-153; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth, 153-167; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 137- $141\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 138-141; No. 1 H.Wr. St. Louis  $141\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $141\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 114; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 108-115; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $119\frac{3}{4}$ -121; St. Louis 115; No. 3, Chi.  $112\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $52\frac{3}{4}$ - $53\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C.  $56\frac{1}{2}$ - $58\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $54\frac{1}{2}$ - $55\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 56- $56\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 134-136; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 126-131; No. 2, Minneap. 88-97; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $223\frac{1}{2}$ - $233\frac{1}{2}$ .

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.90-\$2.15 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.60-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.30 carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.25-\$3.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.35-\$2.65 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-70¢ in city markets; 40¢-47¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$15-\$17 f.o.b. sacked per ton at Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$2 per lettuce crate in consuming centers; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U. S. No. 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.85 in New York.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in ten designated markets was unchanged from the previous close at 12.82¢. On the corresponding day last year the price was 11.63 cents. March futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.48 cents, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 12.43 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $33\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $33\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-27 cents; Standards,  $25\frac{1}{4}$ - $25\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ - $24\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 13

Section 1

January 21, 1937

**WORLD ECONOMIC  
STABILIZATION**

Fresh significance to President Roosevelt's moves for world peace based on economic stabilization along liberal lines was given Tuesday in the selection of Dr. Henry F. Grady, dean of the College of Commerce at the University of California and former chief of the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department, as the American member of the Economics Committee of the League of Nations. Special importance is attached to the designation because the committee deals with the problem of raw materials. It was reported President Roosevelt urged Dr. Grady to accept the post. Secretary of State Hull praised Dr. Grady and emphasized the importance the United States attaches to world cooperation in the movement for more liberal economic policies. (Press.)

**POWER POLICY  
COMMITTEE**

The National Power Policy Committee named by the President to draft a legislative program with respect to power from federal hydro-electric projects, met Tuesday afternoon and began consideration of ways and means to make the President's suggestions effective. Secretary Ickes, chairman, said the committee would report to the President "as fast as we can." Mr. Ickes indicated that a report might be ready in two weeks and that it would probably contain the draft of a bill establishing a national power policy. Senator Norris, author of the Tennessee Valley Authority act and advocate of a strong policy of federal power control, said with reference to the Ickes committee: "I am in full accord with the action taken by the President." (Press.)

**CITRUS  
DAMAGE**

Bitter cold engulfed the West last night, complicating attempts to rescue scores of snowbound persons and bringing new threats to California fruit growers. Orange and lemon growers near Los Angeles fired up orchard heaters for the second time this month, hoping to prevent an increase of the \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 damage estimated following the January 9 freeze. (A.P.)

**FOREIGN  
TRADE ZONE**

The American Foreign Trade Zone, Inc., of Jersey City, a private corporation, filed an application with the Foreign Trade Zone Board Tuesday for permission to establish a zone in the Greenville section of Jersey City. At the foreign trade zones importers may import goods, assemble, manufacture and export without payment of duty. The Jersey City application was the first by a private corporation. A foreign trade zone is operated at Stapleton, S.I., by the City of New York. (A.P.)

January 21, 1937

Foulbrood Resistance      O. W. Park, Frank C. Pellett and F. B. Paddock report in the American Bee Journal (January) on the results of the second season of cooperative experiments regarding disease resistance and American foulbrood in bees. They say: "The principal results for the seasons may be summed up as follows: (1) almost half of the presumably resistant colonies tested have rid themselves of all symptoms of American foulbrood; (2) one-third of the second generation colonies tested have, likewise, eliminated all symptoms of this disease. It is concluded, therefore, (1) that resistance to American foulbrood does exist in honeybees and (2) that the factor for resistance can be transmitted to offspring."

Department Authors      Two leading articles in the February Scientific American are by Department workers. T. Swann Harding, author of "The Healing Maggot", describes the discovery of allantoin by Dr. William Robinson of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Ira N. Gabrielson, writes under the title "Floods and Wildlife". He says that flood control and wildlife management can be correlated and that proper dam design creates wildlife refuges.

Mechanical Cotton Picker      A new type of mechanical cotton picker tested on the large farm of the Texas Land and Development Company near Plainview, Texas, during the last season made an authenticated record of picking cotton at the rate of eight miles an hour with an efficiency of 90 percent, says a press report. The new machine gathers the open cotton by means of an air blast. It is equipped with three powerful blowers, which create an air current of 180 miles an hour velocity, according to A. R. Nisbet, inventor of the new device. The cotton stalks are forced against a revolving reel of large mesh screen located on the side opposite the blowers. The turning screen catches the cotton and pulls it from the bolls. As the staple passes a third blower, set higher on the machine, suction removes it from the screen.

Pedigree Oak Trees      The Estate Magazine (London, January) says: "Years and years hence members of the Royal English Forestry Society will, perhaps, be comparing notes upon what may be termed their 'pedigree' pedunculate oaks, states the Timber Trades Journal. Last September, when the society's annual excursion took place, some of the members seemed almost shocked by the disclosure that acorns from the famous Whiligh oaks on the estate of Sir George Courthope, M.P., of Wadhurst, were fed to the pigs. From Whiligh, Richard II 'purchased great oaks for his hall at Westminster'; and from Whiligh, too, came the oak for the restoration of Westminster Hall a few years ago--some of the trees showing over 600 annual rings. Foresters showed a desire to get hold of some of the Whiligh acorns for use on their own lands. Sir George said he would see what could be done about the matter and now we hear that about 2 cwt. of these acorns from the Happy Valley at Whiligh have been made available for disposal to members of the Society who visited the estate last September."

January 21, 1937

Texas Station Report "Between covers of the Forty-Eighth Annual Report (for 1935) of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, issued a short time ago, is told a story so important to the well-being of this state that it should be placed before every Texan," says the Texas Weekly (January 2). "That story is told in facts and figures. It is told in the words of agricultural scientists. It is told under such headings as 'Veterinary Science' and 'Chemistry' and 'Horticulture', as well as numerous others. This report of the Agricultural Experiment Station describes the experiments and research activities carried on in 1935 by the main station and its various divisions. It gives the results of a study of the trend of taxes on farm and ranch lands and it tells of the unceasing fight carried on against the pests that menace Texas cotton. The report tells how erosion may be controlled by agronomic methods and it explains the utility of rice and rice by-products for growing and fattening hogs. This Forty-Eighth Annual Report of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station is, in short, a very vital chapter in the history of progressive farming in Texas. Not all Texans known as much, perhaps, about their state's Agricultural Experiment Station as they should..."

Congress, Jan. 18 The House Committee on Agriculture reported out with amendment H.R. 1545 to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during 1937 and from year to year thereafter and for other purposes (H.Rept. 14). The House Committee on Banking and Currency reported out without amendment H.R. 2301 to continue the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and for other purposes (H.Rept. 13). This bill also continues the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Export-Import Bank, the RFC Mortgage Corporation and the Electric Farm and Home Authority. A companion bill, S. 415, was passed by the Senate January 15. Mr. Dimond, delegate from Alaska, and Mr. Iglesias, Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, were elected members of the Committee on Agriculture.

British Beef Trade "The United Kingdom-Argentina Trade Agreement of 1933 expired on November 20 and details of its successor were published on December 3," says Food (London, January). "The crucial factor in the new agreement is that Argentina agrees to the imposition of duties on her beef and the United Kingdom agrees that these duties shall not exceed 3/4 pence a pound on chilled, 2/3 pence a pound on frozen or salted, and corresponding duties (20 percent ad valorem) on other beef or veal... Imports of Argentine mutton, lamb and pork remain duty free. An important article of the agreement provides for Argentine cooperation in the government's scheme for an international conference to regulate supplies of beef to the United Kingdom market..."

Desert Park Picturesque desert lands of California will be consolidated in one park of 500,000 acres, says a Los Angeles report to the New York Times. The Department of Natural Resources, working through the State Park Commission, already has acquired the first unit, Borego Desert State Park with 104,914 acres including Borego Park, Palm Canyon, Thousand Palm Canyon and parts of Collins Valley. When completed the park will extend to the Salton Sea on the east and the Mexican border on the South, in San Diego and Imperial Counties.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

January 19 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.25; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-10.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 152-154; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 151-153; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ -149 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ -163 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ -140; Chi. 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ -140 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Winter Wheat, St. Louis 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 112; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 106 7/8-113 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 119 $\frac{1}{4}$ -121; St. Louis 115-116; No. 3, Chi. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ -52 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ -58 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ -55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 135-137; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 126-132; No. 2, Minneap. 87-96; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 221-229.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.85-\$2.50 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.50-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.20-\$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.25-\$3.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 55¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 50¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-45¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Texas Round type \$1.40-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Delaware and E. Shore Maryland Jersey type sweetpotatoes 65¢-\$1.35 per bushel basket in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.85 in New York.

The average price of Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 8 designated markets (holiday Norfolk and Savannah) declined 13 points from the previous close of ten markets to 12.69 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.71 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 12.44 and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 12.38 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 25-25 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ -23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 14

Section 1

January 22, 1937

## RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT

The administration moved yesterday to obtain from Congress a three-year extension of the President's authority under the trade agreements act to conclude reciprocal trade pacts without approval of the Senate. This authority, given in 1934, will expire on June 12. President Roosevelt wrote a letter to the House Ways and Means Committee asking for the extension, and Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of Commerce Roper and Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the Tariff Commission, appeared as witness<sup>es</sup> before that committee in support of the proposal. (Press.)

## CITRUS FRUIT DAMAGE

The worst freeze since 1913, when the entire citrus fruit crop was destroyed, was forecast for Southern California's valuable orange and lemon belt last night while frigid weather tightened its hold on the Far West. Weather forecasters warned that the cold might ruin most of the citrus crop, valued at \$112,000,000 last year. Although expressing little hope for the fruit, weathermen warned growers to fire orchard heaters in an effort to save the trees at least. (A.P.)

## AAA TAX DECISION

The right to enjoin collection of AAA windfall taxes was denied yesterday by the Federal Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in a case brought before it by five rice millers of Texas who sought to prevent recovery by the government of \$439,667, which they paid under protest and later recovered from the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The decision affirmed a ruling by Judge Robert J. McMillan in Austin, Texas, who denied the millers' plea for an injunction against Frank Scofield, Internal Revenue collector. "If we were satisfied the tax is unconstitutional," the higher court states, "that of itself would not warrant an injunction. Appellants have a plain and adequate remedy at law by suit against the collector and by administrative proceedings." (Press.)

## GRAPEFRUIT SURPLUS

Disposal of the country's huge grapefruit crop, estimated at 10,000,000 boxes in excess of "normal production", was described yesterday as a grave problem to citrus growing regions, according to a McAllen, Texas, report by the Associated Press. The grapefruit crop this season, currently going to market from groves in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Florida, California and Arizona, was reported to be 29,000,000 boxes.

January 22, 1937

Maine Cosmetic Law "The cause of consumer protection against unsafe drugs and cosmetics is being actively supported by U.S. agencies," says Business Week (January 16). "The Maine cosmetic law, for example, has forced 136 beauty preparations off the market in that state, according to the report presented by Dr. E. W. Campbell of the Maine Department of Public Health and Welfare recently at the annual conference of the Association of Dairy, Drug and Food officials of the United States. The law is scheduled for a Supreme Court test soon. Of the 5,000 cosmetics submitted for registration in accordance with the state law, Dr. Campbell reported that aside from the 136 outlawed products, 23 others were forced to change their formulas in order to qualify, and precautionary labels were attached to 72..."

Pollen Substitutes "Spring pollen failures may cease to worry beekeepers if new findings by the apiculture department at the University of Minnesota fulfill their promise," says H. L. Harris, extension publicity specialist at the university. "In experiments conducted during the summer just past, Dr. Mykola Haydak found several substances usable as substitutes for the natural pollen of trees and flowers in the diet of bee brood. The most promising of these substitutes is a mixture of soybean meal and powdered skim milk. Dr. Haydak explains that adult bees can live and work and even produce wax for combs when fed only honey or sugar sirup, which consist mainly of carbohydrates, but they can rear young only when provided with a food such as natural pollen, which furnishes the protein, minerals and vitamins needed by the growing bodies of young bees. Other substances that have proved more or less successful include soybean flour and cottonseed meal. Though it was found that bees would rear young on soybean flour alone, they did not do so with soybean meal alone. The mixture that proved most successful consisted of four parts of soybean meal, one part powdered skim milk and 20 parts of clear honey..."

Roads of Cornstalks Highways built from waste farm products are the goal of Dr. Hans Winterkorn, assistant professor of soils at the University of Missouri. Winterkorn discovered that furfural has great potential value as a cement in the construction of semi-flexible roads. Furfural was developed by scientists several years ago, but the soils specialist at Missouri is the first to investigate its possibilities as a paving material. When mixed with soil, Winterkorn says, the fluid forms a hard cake possessing a tensile strength of 200 pounds per square inch. Furfural-treated soil cubes have withstood 36-day water tests without noticeable disintegration. The chief obstacle to development of the distillate for use as a highway base, the chemist says, is the present cost as compared with the lower priced industrial mixtures made from bituminous asphalt and tar. (A.P.)

Pullorum Disease The amount of pullorum disease in Massachusetts poultry flocks has been pushed to a new low, according to a report of the past season's test results issued by the Massachusetts Experiment Station. Only three-tenths of 1 percent of the 344,081 birds tested throughout the state were found to be infected. (New England Homestead.)

January 22, 1937

Congress, Both Houses passed S. 416 to extend the time within  
Jan. 19 which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and  
alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised.  
This bill will now be sent to the President. Pursuant to the provisions  
of H.Res. 60, the Speaker appointed as members of the Select Committee  
on Government Organization the following: Messrs. Buchanan (chairman),  
Cochran, Warren, Vinson of Kentucky, Robinson of Utah, Taber and Gifford.

Farm Game Pennsylvania Farmer (January 16) contains a report  
Project by the Pennsylvania Game Commission on a farm game project  
sponsored by the commission during the small game hunting  
season of 1936. "Under this project 12 farmers living in the vicinity  
of Oxford, Chester County, turned the hunting rights of approximately  
1,500 acres over to the Game Commission. Game refuges were established  
throughout the area on those lands which were not used for farming pur-  
poses. These refuges usually consisted of woodlots, vineyards and other  
unused portions of the land. The refuge units were anywhere from 7 to 50  
acres in size. The total within all the 12 refuges was 187 acres. All  
the refuges were surrounded by a single strand of No. 9 galvanized wire  
and posted with auxiliary game refuge posters. Trees were used where  
possible in putting up the wire but in many places it was necessary to  
use steel posts which the game commission purchased for the purpose.

Safety zones were also posted around all occupied buildings at a  
distance of 150 yards as a protection to the landowners, their families  
and their livestock. These safety zones were well patrolled by game  
protectors or deputies to insure proper observance of them."

Minnesota A watermelon that ripens as early as 9 to 10 weeks  
Watermelon from the time of planting, is remarkably sweet and of high  
quality and possesses great market appeal, is among the  
newer introductions of the Minnesota Experiment Station. The seed was  
first sent to America from Russia by H. G. Zevelov, a member of the exten-  
sion division of the station, while engaged in work for the Russian Gov-  
ernment. Reports from growers in various sections of the United States,  
to whom small sample packets were given, indicate the ripening period to  
be 63 days in some sections. Growers consider the new Northern Sweet  
Watermelon, as it is named, to be of exceptionally high quality. The  
melons are attractively green, marked with lighter green longitudinal  
stripes. The rind is thin, sometimes not over a quarter of an inch.  
Flesh is dark red, tender and medium grained, while the flavor is rich  
and sugary. A Minneapolis market gardener reports that an acre of these  
melons sold for \$500, with 99 percent of his crop sold without necessity  
of going to market; buyers came to his farm for them."

Bubble "For Atlantic County's mushroom growers the New Jersey  
Disease Experiment Station has worked out a control for the bubble  
disease that has caused serious damage to their crop," says  
New Jersey Farm and Garden (January). "Long worried by this disease, the  
growers were unable to check it until the station plant pathologists  
tried sterilizing soil in the mushroom beds with steam. This treatment,  
while retarding production somewhat in the first two harvestings after  
sterilization, was followed in the third and fourth harvests with yields  
considerably larger than those obtained from untreated beds."

January 22, 1937

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Jan. 21 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.75; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-10.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap.  $149\frac{3}{4}$ - $151\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap.  $148\frac{3}{4}$ - $150\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap.  $144\frac{1}{4}$ - $150\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth,  $146\frac{1}{4}$ - $164\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 134-139; Chi.  $135\frac{1}{2}$ -139; St. Louis 139-139 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 106 5/8-113 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $119\frac{3}{4}$ - $121\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 115-116; No. 3, Chi.  $111\frac{1}{4}$ - $113\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $50\frac{3}{4}$ - $51\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C.  $53\frac{3}{4}$ - $56\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $51\frac{3}{4}$ -53; St. Louis  $53\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 135-137; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 126-132; No. 2, Minneap. 85-94; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $219\frac{1}{2}$ - $227\frac{1}{2}$ .

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.40 f.o.b. Pompano, Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.45-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle, Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2 f.o.b. Waupaca, Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.25-\$3.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.50 f.o.b. Twin Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 50¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-70¢ in consuming centers; 40¢-47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$15-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester, sacked per ton. Texas Round type \$1.40-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  per western lettuce crate in terminal markets; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples, \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 and Baldwins \$1.35 in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/ $\frac{1}{2}$  inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 12.79 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.77 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 12.45 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.39 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, 24-24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 15.

Section 1.

January 25, 1937

**JAPANESE COTTON PACT** A Tokyo wireless to the New York Times says full details of the cotton textiles agreement reached at Osaka Friday were disclosed by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute and a member of the United States delegation, as follows: "The agreement by Japanese cotton textile interests to a definite two-year quota on shipments of all types of cotton piece goods to the United States was announced as the outcome of negotiations of the American textile mission. The quota agreed upon for the year 1937 is based on existing contracts for delivery during this year which Japanese mills had already on hand at the time the negotiations were completed, and means in effect that no orders for Japanese goods for shipment to the United States will be taken during the remaining months of the year.

**FREE PORT** New York business men interested in the foreign trade zone or free port to be established on and around the \$30,000,000 city piers at Stapleton, S. I., have been notified that the official opening of the zone will take place on Feb. 1, as required by the Federal permit issued to the city last year. The free port, the first of its kind to be established in the United States in modern times, will include the Staten Island piers and a large tract of surrounding land. For many months the work of repairing the piers and constructing the protective fences around the area has been in progress under the supervision of city and borough authorities and with the aid of WPA labor. (New York Times)

**CALIFORNIA CITRUS DAMAGE** Desperate and weary citrus growers, beset with a shortage of fuel and faced with a prospect of more sub-freezing weather, made ready last night for another battle against the fruit-destroying frost in Southern California. Temporary respite from the cold wave which has ravaged their crops perhaps as much as \$60,000,000 was promised by government forecasters. The prediction for tonight was "cloudy and unsettled" with possible showers and higher temperatures. This interlude will be trailed by another frigid snap by Tuesday, however. (A.P.)

**FTC ORDER ON MARMOLA** The Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday it had issued an order directing the Raladam Company, Detroit, to discontinue alleged misrepresentations that its product "Marmola," provides in the "average" case "the right way to reduce," and that "this modern method of reduction is now used by doctors the world over." The commission said its findings, "based on distinguished medical and scientific opinion, are that only a small proportion of cases of overweight result from thyroid deficiency; that in many cases the respondent company's product cannot be safely used, and in any case should be taken only on the advice of a physician."

January 25, 1937

Congress, Jan. 22 Senator Nye presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of North Dakota favoring a continued federal program to combat Bang's disease, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and concurrent resolutions relating to the drought problem and loans to farmers for seed and planting crops in the drought area, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Senate received a letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture transmitting a report on appropriations for forest roads and trails for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936; referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The House passed S. 415 to continue the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and for other purposes (which also continues the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Export-Import Bank, the RFC Mortgage Corporation and the Electric Home and Farm Authority). This bill will now be sent to the President.

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German Trade Offer A Berlin report by the Associated Press says Nazi Germany offered yesterday to trade machinery for grain, faced with a wheat shortage some estimate will be a million tons. Yugoslavia and Canada have provided some grain, it was said, and officials hoped to strike a deal with Argentina. First news that such a large shortage was likely sent the Chicago market soaring on belief that Germany was going to step into the world market and make heavy purchases. But, true to their self-sufficiency ideas, the Nazis assert they intend to cover as much of their need as possible by barter and do without the rest. At any rate, officials said, there is no likelihood that Germany will be a big cash purchaser of wheat.

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Virgin Islands Gov. Lawrence W. Cramer of the Virgin Islands said yesterday Uncle Sam could look for an early end to what he described as "pouring money down a sinkhole" in the Virgin Islands. Cramer, here to ask Congress for new legislation, said results already were beginning to show from the federal millions expended on the tiny Caribbean possession which former President Hoover once termed an "effective poorhouse". "The islands easily may be made self-supporting if there is enough vision," he said. "The Virgin Islands Company, financed by federal funds, promises soon to pay a profit from sales of sugar and rum. A federal homestead project has been a glittering success." (Press.)

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Du Pont Research E. I. de Pont de Nemours & Company has decided to increase the number of fellowships it awards annually to six post-doctorate fellowships and 18 post-graduate fellowships for the academic year 1937-38, says a press report. This action has been taken because of the success of the plan in encouraging and developing organic chemical research. Since the company first began these awards in the academic year 1918-19, there have been granted 350 fellowships and 34 scholarships in 33 universities and, in addition, a national fellowship was awarded at Johns Hopkins University for a period of four years.

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Tariff Member Raymond B. Stevens, who has been a member of the United States Tariff Commission since 1935, has been named vice chairman of the commission by President Roosevelt to fill the vacancy caused by the death recently of Thomas Walker Page. (Press.)

January 25, 1937

Selenium  
Poisoning

The Journal of the American Medical Association (January 16) says: "The occurrence of selenium poisoning or 'alkali disease' in livestock and in human beings in the states of the North Central Great Plains has frequently been mentioned editorially in the Journal. Now Smith, Franke and Westfall have studied 111 families living on farms and ranches in Wyoming, South Dakota and Nebraska. Though no serious illness was observed that resembled natural or experimental selenium poisoning, a large proportion of the subjects examined showed bad teeth varying from marked discoloration to decay, mild or intense icterus suggesting liver damage, various types of skin eruptions, rheumatoid and deforming forms of arthritis, disease of the finger nails with transverse and longitudinal ridging and occasional sloughing, subcutaneous edema probably of cardiorenal origin, peripheral neuritis and protracted gastro-intestinal disturbances. Urine analysis revealed selenium in quantities of from 2 to 133 micrograms per hundred cubic centimeters in more than 92 percent of the subjects. These symptoms and appearances may be manifestations of the poisoning; it is important for the health of the rural population in the involved areas that their relative clinical significance be determined."

## Mechanical

Weed Crowner      "A mechanical weed 'crown' developed by men engaged in Idaho's state-wide weed-control program has contributed to increased efficiency and lower cost of control with carbon disulphide, the chemical generally favored where acreages are small and land values high, reports H.L. Spence, Jr., state extension agronomist," says C. A. Fitzgerald, University of Idaho, in Country Gentleman (January). "When treating weeds with carbon disulphide the major trouble has come from the zone two inches below the surface...Patches to be treated with carbon disulphide were crowned by hand. To overcome a shortage of labor and to speed up control work the mechanical crowner was devised. It is built along the lines of a summer-fallow weeder. A blade 4 1/2 inches wide and 3 feet long was mounted at a 45 degree angle on an old mower chassis. Running about two inches underground, it not only crowns but mulches the soil and quickly puts it in shape for chemical treatment. Straw forks bent at right angles about 5 inches from the tips were the tools used to gather and pile the crowns to clear the ground..."

Ky. Tobacco  
Control

Conditional upon enactment of similar legislation by eight other tobacco-growing states, Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky is authorized in a bill he has signed to enter into compacts for control of tobacco production, says a Louisville report in the Wall Street Journal (January 21). The other states are Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, North Carolina and Virginia (burley), North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia (fluecured), Virginia and Tennessee (firecured and aircured). The measure divides Kentucky into six tobacco-growing districts, a control board for each district to be named by county control committees. From district committeemen the governor is authorized to appoint a state control commission of seven members. Until the commission is organized the present county committees organized under the soil conservation program are to serve. The Kentucky law becomes effective in April provided the governor has signed compacts with the other states by March 1.

Farm Credit in Quebec      The Quebec Parliament has recently enacted legislation to establish a provincial farm credit system to aid already established farmers or any person acquiring for cultivation one or more farms forming one enterprise, by means of loans granted by an agency called Quebec Farm Credit Bureau, which will have powers to borrow under the government guarantee up to \$10,000,000. Long term loans will be granted to farmers on the security of a first mortgage on farms up to 65 percent of the appraised value by the bureau. Borrowers will also be able to secure additional loans on the security of a second mortgage for a shorter period and in these cases aggregate loans are not to exceed 75 percent of the appraised value of the farm. Loans, however, will never exceed \$6,000 to each borrower. When the borrower's debts exceed 65 percent of the appraised value of the farm given as security the amount of the loan may be increased up to 75 percent of the value of the farm provided that creditors agree to accept this amount as final settlement of their claims with the debtor and give him a clearance to this effect. The rate of interest on loans to farmers is 2 1/2 percent per annum payable semi-annually. Repayment of principal is made under an amortization plan at the rate of 1 1/2 percent for a period of 39 years and a half or at the option of the borrower for 30 years with the outstanding balance of the principal to be repaid at the end of this period. (Scientific Agriculture, Ottawa, November.)

Congress      On January 21 the House received a letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture transmitting a report on forest roads and trails for the fiscal year 1936; referred to the Committee on Roads.

Rothamsted Bee Study      "The Agricultural Research Council (British) has recently made a substantial grant to Rothamsted to permit beekeeping researches there to be broadened to include the investigation of various problems connected with honey," says Nature (London, January 2). "The appointment of Dr. C. R. Marshall to undertake this work has been approved. In view of the fact that beekeepers during the past three years have contributed towards the cost of the brood disease investigations, the government is bearing the whole cost of this new work. The researches on honey will be physico-chemical in nature and directed towards certain practical problems of quality and processing that affect the honey producer. Such problems are the granulation of honey, rapidity of granulation, texture of grain, 'frosting,' etc., and fermentation..."

Tomato Grading      "Virginia uses its outline map in being the first state to provide a quality graded trade mark for its tomato industry," says Business Week (January 16). "The service is available to canners who ask it and pay the required fee. The tomatoes are carefully inspected before and after canning by a representative of the Division of Markets. Grades used, A Fancy, B Extra Standard and C. Standard, are those established by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics."

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Jan. 22 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.75; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.10-10.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 144-7/8-146 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 143 7/8-145 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ -147 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ -161 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 130 $\frac{1}{4}$ -137; Chi. 133-137 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 137; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 137; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 109; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ -111 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 119-120 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 115; No. 3, Chi. 109 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 113-114; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ -50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 52 $\frac{3}{4}$ -56; Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53; St. Louis 53; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 135-137; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 125-132; No. 2, Minneap. 83-92; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 218 $\frac{1}{2}$ -226 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.75-\$2 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.35-\$1.60 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.50-\$2.75 per 100 pounds in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.30 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2-\$2.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.25-\$3.50 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellows 55¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; few 56¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 50¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-45¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 35¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$14-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.35-\$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lettuce crate in city markets; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U. S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.65-\$1.75 in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 12.82 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.67 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 12.47 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 12.41 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 Fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-24 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 16

Section 1

January 26, 1937

GOV. COTTON  
INVENTORY

The cotton trade received from the Commodity Credit Corporation yesterday an inventory on 3,000,000 bales of government loan cotton to be released between February 1 and April 1. A spokesman for the government agency said it expected to take some loss on the cotton held from the 1934 crop as collateral for a government 12-cent cotton loan. He said insurance, interest and warehouse and freight charges would cause this. Producers-borrowers may obtain their cotton at 25 points below the average price at 10 markets the previous day. However, the corporation said a minimum price of 12.75 cents a pound for middling 7/8-inch cotton would apply. (A.P.)

CALIFORNIA  
CITRUS CROP

Black smudge clouds last night began rolling off the blackened orchards of southern California's \$100,000,000 citrus crop as freezing temperatures lifted, leaving destruction of more than half the value of the crop in their wake. Although citrus growers were unable to hazard any accurate figures, it was generally reported that at least \$50,000,000 damage had been done by the intense cold of the last three weeks which hit all-time lows in several areas over the past week end. (U.P.)

RECIPROCAL  
TRADE ACT

Inclusion in any continuation of the reciprocal trade agreement act of a provision that future agreements must be ratified by the Senate before they go into effect was urged yesterday before the Ways and Means Committee by three witnesses at the hearing on a resolution to extend for three years the tariff bargaining powers which Congress delegated to President Roosevelt in 1934. Administration witnesses have argued that such procedure would nullify efforts to negotiate agreements, because one-third of the Senators could band together to defeat them. (Press.)

DEFICIENCY  
RELIEF BILL

The administration's \$899,717,318 deficiency relief bill, carrying \$790,000,000 to finance the WPA relief and work relief program through the remaining five months of this fiscal year, was reported to the House yesterday with a recommendation for "speedy" passage. Carrying no appropriations for the current flood disaster, but making the entire \$790,000,000 available for that purpose if needed, the bill appeared the certain forerunner of another deficiency bill, upsetting the President's budget estimates by meeting the unforeseen flood demands. (Washington Post.)

January 26, 1937

China's Soil Destruction      Arthur P. Chew, of the Department, is author of "Save America First" in the Atlantic (February). One paragraph says: "It was not ignorance that brought about soil destruction in China, though certainly the western world has a more exact knowledge of what erosion does, and of how it may be prevented. But what could the Chinese do, when between 1743 and 1920 their population increased nearly threefold? There was only one thing possible, since they were confirmed individualists--to push cultivation up the mountains. They carried it to the very summits. To get soil, they had to cut down trees; and when by that means they had got soil, they could not keep it. Moreover, the short life of agriculture on the hillsides ended the long life of agriculture on the plains. Every farm won from the mountain side ruined a dozen in the part of the released torrents. In the end there was less production than there had been before, and the standard of living declined terrifically. The struggle for new land killed old land. The loss far exceeded the gain; but it could have been prevented only by an arrangement of some sort between the tillers of the plains and the would-be cultivators of the heights--in other words, by the extension of aid from the plainsmen to the hill people for the control of erosion. And that was further in social engineering than the Chinese were prepared to go."

Live Poultry Grading      "When federal officials last investigated methods and practices in the New York City live poultry market one of the points they criticised was the absence of any specific grading system or even any seasonally standardized set of terms used by the trade and by the reporting agencies in quoting the market," says an editorial in American Creamery & Poultry Produce Review (January 20). "These lacks constitute a very definite weakness in our present live poultry marketing set-up...It is clear that there is urgent need of a better standardization of our market terminology and separation as to grades and groups of receipts having different values. It is also clear that without the cooperation of the industry the market reporting agency cannot very well create and put into regular use a standardized set of terms...It would appear desirable for the local live poultry trade to attempt to draw up a set of standard descriptive terms which would be more fully informative as to reasons for price difference and more capable of comparisons than the present system. If these terms had to be changed seasonally this would not lessen the advantages of the greater standardization. The Urner-Barry Company (publishers of A.C. & P.P.R.) will do what it can to further this reform."

Mineral Deficiency      "Small Tonics for Big Yields" is the title of an article in Country Home (January) by George Kent. He says in conclusion: "Fertilizer manufacturers have done much to encourage the proper use of the minor elements in their products. Some of the larger companies now maintain service departments which prescribe for soil deficiencies, make up special combinations to meet special conditions. Discovery that boron was a cure for cauliflower red rot was in part the work of a fertilizer manufacturer. Furthermore county agents and other experts freely give advice on this new science of plant feeding."

Motorized Electric Milk House "A new motorized, all-electric milk house, traveling over rural New Hampshire, has proved to be the most effective display of electricity at work that one local utility has ever used," reports Rural Electrification News (January). "The fact that more than 60 percent of the farms in the Granite State are now served with electricity is an indication that farm owners there already recognize the benefits of power. Until about a year and a half ago, however, load-building activities were concentrated on electrifying the farm home. Then several companies began to look for methods to encourage greater use of electricity on the farm itself. Of these methods, the all-electric milkroom display, owned and operated by the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, has been most successful... The dairy truck is modeled after the all-electric 'kitchen-mobiles' which have been used in many localities to encourage the use of electricity for household tasks. Recently the trailer closed an 8-week tour, during which time 45,000 persons visited the display... The company is now following up its first campaign with a second designed especially for poultry farmers. An electrified kitchen is at one end, while poultry equipment fills the other. The new display will be shown at meetings conducted by the university extension service, at grange meetings and in isolated communities. Accompanying it will be an agricultural specialist and a home service representative."

BPI Plant Introductions "Uncle Sam is not far from being a fairy godmother," says Florists Exchange (January 16). "Doubtless few of us are aware of, or stop to think about, the far reaching efforts made by the government to provide new, worthwhile material for the use and benefit of our people. Year by year the Bureau of Plant Industry, through explorations, by personal contact of its representatives and through correspondence, is bringing new plants to its trial gardens, and later for locality trials throughout the country. The 25th annual descriptive list for season 1936-37 has been issued by the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction. It lists 185 new plants ready for distribution to individual accredited trial grounds. The number embraces herbaceous perennials, vines, trees, shrubs, evergreens and a few indoor plants. Most of them are available in limited quantities only; but some can be had in greater numbers for nursery propagation. The department is able to judge by the source of the material about where the plants are likely to succeed in this country and limitations are suggested against each item..."

Sales of Farm Equipment Groundwork laid to date for farm equipment sales now indicate that 1937 volume may approach the previous peak of 1929, says a Chicago report in the Wall Street Journal (January 26). This would mean total sales approximating the \$571,000,000 chalked up in that year and would compare with an estimated \$435,000,000 1936 business. Last year's total came close to the level of 1930, when \$479,000,000 was sold. The industry's production schedules are now 15 to 50 percent higher than a year ago. Some of the companies are far behind on orders and dealers are stocking up as fast as the equipment can be produced.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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Jan. 25 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.75; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-10.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.60-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 146-148; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 145-147; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ -149 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 H.Amber Durum Duluth, 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ -163 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 131 $\frac{3}{4}$ -137 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 133-137; St. Louis 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 110; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 108 1/8-115 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 119 $\frac{3}{4}$ -121; No. 3 yellow corn, Chi. 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 50 3/8-51 3/8; K.C. 54-55 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 52-53; St. Louis 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 135-137; good malting, Minneap. 125-132; No. 2, Minneap. 84-93; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 219-226.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.90-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.50-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.30-\$2.45 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.25-\$3.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 55¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 60¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 45¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$14-\$16 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Domestic Round type \$1.60-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25- \$1.40 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75; Baldwins \$1.50 in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets was unchanged from the previous close at 12.82 cents. On the same day one year ago the price was 11.67 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 12.48 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 12.44 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urn Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 cents; Standards, 24 cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 17

Section 1

January 27, 1937

**TARIFF ACT  
HEARING**

Business men of the world are prepared to follow the Roosevelt-Hull foreign trade policy looking to the reduction of "unreasonably" high tariff barriers, the Ways and Means Committee was told yesterday by Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, appearing on behalf of the International Chamber of Commerce. His opinion, he said, was based on a recent airplane tour of South America and on information reaching him from Europe. Mr. Sibley said he believed that "many countries have found in our reciprocal trade agreements program something clear cut, concise and helpful for the solution of the world's economic ills." (Press.)

**N.J. FARM  
AWARD**

An award for distinguished service to agriculture was made to Maurice Adin Blake, professor of agriculture at Rutgers University, at the opening session of the New York State Agricultural Convention yesterday. Professor Blake has developed some 100 new varieties of peaches. Governor Hoffman, in addressing the delegates, renewed his plea for broadening of the tax base. The Governor declared that New Jersey's farmland is taxed twice as much as that in New York and Pennsylvania and ten times as much as that in a number of competing states. (New York Times.)

**PAY RAISE  
BILLS**

Representative Connery of Massachusetts yesterday introduced a companion bill to the McCarran measure to raise salaries of government employees in the low-pay brackets as Chairman Ramspeck of the House Civil Service Committee prepared to press his bill to place postmasters under civil service. Connery, in introducing the pay bill, cited the increase in the cost of living and stated that "the government should take the lead in raising salaries of low-paid employees." (Washington Post.)

**AGRICULTURAL  
INCOME**

Reaching an estimated average of \$1,277 per United States farm family in 1936, agricultural income passed the halfway mark in its climb from the bottom of \$752 per family in 1932, back toward the 1929 income figure of \$1,736. While gross income thus showed a gain of \$525 per family from 1932 to 1936, average annual operating expense increased only \$26 from the 1932 cost, according to a statistical study by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company. (Press.)

January 27, 1937

Cotton Premiums "Farm and Ranch reiterates that if cotton growers were paid the value of good staple cotton they would grow it and that the logical approach to solving the cotton problem in the South is through the producers' pocketbook," says an editorial in the January 15 issue. "Either through ignorance or through the operation of an antiquated system of buying cotton, farmers lose millions of dollars every year because their cotton is underclassed or is penalized on both grade and staple far more than conditions justify. We have before us an official document from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The compilation of the facts in this publication was under the direction of W. B. Lanham, a senior economist in the bureau, who is well known in the Southwest by reason of his former connection with the Texas Experiment Station. After thorough study and research relative to the grade and staple produced in Louisiana, 1928-1934 inclusive, some interesting facts were brought to light...Farm and Ranch believes that this report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics proves conclusively that efforts to induce cotton farmers to improve their staple through any other means than that of paying them an honest price will fall far short of success. The millions lost by cotton growers every year by underclassing and unfair discounts would go a long way towards bringing about a rehabilitation of southern agriculture."

British Bacon The Field (January 9, London) in an editorial on farmers' marketing schemes, says in part: "The bacon curers want to have still more pigs to fill their factories, now in many cases enlarged and it was because farmers could not see their way to supply more than 1,886,000 under contract for the coming year that the curers declared the contracts void and so brought the (marketing) scheme to an end temporarily. It is sometimes overlooked that the pork market is still the most important outlet for the British farmer's pigs and he would be foolish to let this market go short of supplies in order to satisfy all the ambitions of the curers. Nor should it be overlooked that in their anxiety to increase their output the bacon curers have during the past year been buying pigs freely in the market. According to the letter of the scheme registered curers should only buy pigs under contract from registered producers. When they have been buying in the open market, in competition with buyers for the pork market, prices have risen to a level well above the contract prices provided in the marketing scheme. The farmer who has seen market prices higher than scheme prices must be excused as a business man if he does not commit himself wholly and put every pig possible under contract."

Dairy Bull Indexing W. J. Yuill, in an article on bull indexing, in the Journal of Agriculture (Victoria, Australia, December) says in part: "Perhaps the most promising tool yet designed to assist the breeder of better dairy cattle is the 'bull index'. The great disparity that exists between the tested and non-tested cows of any country is proof of the efficiency of the 'herd test' tool for the general improvement of masses of dairy cows; while perhaps the best proof of the value of the bull index in the work of herd improvement is that those who have used it longest are using it most and that it is steadily growing in volume even against much opposition. In Denmark between 300 and 400 bulls

are indexed annually. In 1919 the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture began its campaign to provide for the use of registered sires in place of grade bulls. In 1924 the campaign was taken a step farther when it was decided to advocate that the bulls used should be not merely 'registered sires', but also good conformation sons of class A.A. cows and sired by proven bulls...in 1931 the Guernsey Island Cattle Club and the English Suffolk Milk Recording Society introduced bull indexing work. Three years later the English Guernsey Society and the Holstein Friesian Society of America adopted the Mount Hope Index...The basic principle of a bull index is the assumption that the average yield of the daughters is approximately midway between those of their parents..."

N.Y. Botanical Garden      Science (January 22) says: "...According to the report of the New York Botanical Garden, extensive reconstruction of conservatory range no. 1 on the west side of the Bronx Park, commenced early this year, covering approximately two acres of ground, where thousands of exotic plants of decorative, botanical and economic interest are kept for public display, makes this conservatory one of the largest public greenhouses in the world...The beauty of the grounds of the Botanical Garden will also be enhanced by more than a thousand trees and shrubs which were set out during the fall and by 800 young hemlocks which were added to the forest along the Bronx River. In the Thompson Memorial Rock Garden, one of the most frequently visited portions of the grounds, a bog area will be planted with special subjects this year and 7,000 heathers will be added to the health plantings..."

European Potato Beetle Ban      "In consequence of the spread of the Colorado potato beetle from France and Belgium into Germany and Luxemburg, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (of Great Britain) has made an order, 'The Importation of Plants (Amendment No. 2) Order of 1936' regarding plant imports into Great Britain. The order imposes restrictions on the importation from Germany and Luxemburg of certain kinds of horticultural produce as from January 11. The restrictions are similar to those already in force with respect to like produce from France and Belgium. The provisions of the order require a certificate in one of two forms to accompany living plants, potatoes, raw vegetables and cider apples imported from the countries mentioned."

Congress      On January 25 the House passed H.R. 1545 to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during 1937 and for other purposes.

Civil Service Examinations      The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: assembled, junior patent examiner, \$2,000, Patent Office; assembled, junior observer in meteorology, \$1,440, Weather Bureau; unassembled, elevator mechanician, \$1,680, National Park Service, for appointment in Washington, D.C., only. Applications to be on file by February 18, if received from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; February 15, from states other than those in (a).

## Section 3

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

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January 26 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.50; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 9.50-12.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.25; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.65; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.10-10.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $146\frac{1}{4}$ - $148\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $145\frac{1}{4}$ - $147\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $144$ - $150$ ; No. 1 H.Amber Durum, Duluth,  $146$ - $164$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $131\frac{3}{4}$ - $138\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $133\frac{1}{2}$ - $137\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Winter\* St. Louis  $138\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $137\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 110; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $109\frac{1}{8}$ - $116\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $121$ - $123$ ; St. Louis  $115$ - $116$ ; No. 3, Chi.  $111\frac{1}{2}$ - $114$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $50\frac{1}{2}$ - $51\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C.  $54\frac{1}{2}$ - $51\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C.  $54\frac{1}{2}$ - $56\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $51\frac{3}{4}$ - $53$ ; St. Louis  $54$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap.  $135$ - $137$ ; No. 3 good malting, Minneap.  $125$ - $132$ ; No. 2, Minneap.  $84$ - $93$ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $220$ - $227$ .

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.90-\$2 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.85 per 100 pounds in the East; \$2.02-\$2.09 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.35 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.30-\$3.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.50-\$2.60 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 53¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 45¢-47½¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$14.50-\$17 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.60-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets. New York, U.S.#1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 in New York.

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The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the designated markets advanced 6 points from the previous close to 12.88 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.60 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 12.57 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 12.50 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $33\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $33\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $18\frac{1}{4}$ - $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ - $18\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, 24 cents; Firsts,  $23\frac{1}{4}$ - $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 18

Section 1

January 28, 1937

**SEED LOAN** The \$50,000,000 seed loan bill was passed by the  
**BILL PASSED** Senate yesterday and sent to the White House for signature after debate had stirred a spirited discussion on the powers of the Federal Government to appropriate money for the relief of distressed under the general welfare clause of the Constitution. (Press.)

**AUSTRO-GERMAN TRADE TREATY** A Vienna, Austria, wireless to the New York Times says negotiations for a new Austro-German commercial treaty were finished yesterday when an agreement covering the year 1937 only was signed by Foreign Minister Guido Schmidt and Franz von Papen, the German Minister. A communique indicates that the agreement aims at increasing the volume of trade between the two countries. Beyond that of 1936, Austria will export to the value of an additional 43,000,000 schillings and Germany will increase her exports by 40,000,000, thus bringing the total Austrian exports to 195,000,000 schillings and the German to 240,000,000. Austria will export livestock, butter, cheese, milk, lumber and railroad ties; Germany will export larger quotas of iron and steel products.

**ALASKA COLONY** A Palmer, Alaska, report by the Associated Press says Uncle Sam substantially reduced the debts of pilgrims in Matanuska Valley yesterday. Manager Ross L. Sheely of the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, the colony's central authority, said the reductions will "approximate the amount it would have cost to maintain these families on relief in the United States for the past 20 months."

**U.S.-BRITISH TRADE PLANS** "Prospects for a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Great Britain diminished somewhat yesterday when Walter Runciman, chairman of the British Board of Trade, left Washington without making any commitments in that respect," reports Franklyn Waltman in the Washington Post. "He indicated further conversations were necessary before any formal negotiations could be undertaken. Hope still prevailed in State Department circles, however, that an Anglo-American trade pact would result from the visit of the British minister here this week..."

January 28, 1937

New Plant  
Research

E. C. Stakman, agent of the Department at the University of Minnesota, is author of "The Promise of Modern Botany for Man's Welfare Through Plant Protection" in the February Scientific Monthly. He says in part: "Investigations of anti-biosis hold great potential promise for the future. It is known that some microorganisms have a tendency to inhibit or prevent the growth of others, including plant pathogens. Certain bacteria are known, for example, that prevent the development of smut fungi. Certain fungi are known that prevent the development of Rhizoctonia and other generalized parasites. It is one of the commonest observations in cultural work that fungi growing together may have no effect on each other, may stimulate each other, may be mutually antagonistic, or one may prevent the development of the other. This phenomenon has been studied in the past principally because of its scientific interest, but in future it should be studied also because of its potential practical importance. A beginning has been made and promising results have been obtained. From these results it seems certain that the information obtained can be applied, at least on a small scale, to the protection of valuable ornamentals and possibly of fruit trees. There even is promise that it can be used on a large scale in helping to devise cropping systems that will enable antibiotic organisms to function significantly in controlling such destructive and refractory diseases as potato scab, root rots of cereals and probably many others. Chemical immunization of plants has been attempted so often and with such indifferent results that many plant scientists have concluded that it is impracticable. But recently results obtained by Hassebrouk in Germany show that it is definitely possible and possibly practicable."

Marketing and  
Constitutions

The leading article in the Economic Record (Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand, December) is "Marketing and the Constitution" by K. H. Bailey and L. F. Giblin of the University of Melbourne. They say: "Dicey's well-known aphorism that 'Federalism is legalism' has never received clearer illustration than in the history of the attempts in Australia to organize under public authority the marketing of primary products. In the United Kingdom, the constitution is the creature of Parliament; with unimportant reservations the same is true in those unitary dominions whose constitution is based on the British model. In Great Britain, therefore, or in New Zealand, the establishment of public control of marketing of primary products is merely a political question. The only legal question that arises is whether apt words have been used to carry into effect the political decision. In a federal dominion, such as Canada or Australia, the position is far different. The constitution is the creator, not the creature, of the legislature; all governmental power is derived from the fundamental law. The essence of a federal constitution is that it distributes coordinate governmental powers, by means of a written instrument, deliberately made difficult to amend, between the organs of the federation and the component states. In such a community there must be determined not merely the political question whether should be governmental action, but the legal or constitutional question which government, if any, should act, or has legal power to act. Thus it comes about that in federations dissatisfied interests are unceasingly challenging marketing legislation in the courts,

and the economic history of the community cannot be studied apart from its constitutional history. In Australia, the contest between the parliamentary draftsmen and the constitution has been particularly severe and the legislatures have met with judicial reverses as dramatic, on our smaller scale, as those suffered by the New Deal legislation of Congress at the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States...

**Scientific Photographic Exhibition** Under the chairmanship of Gustav Fassin, Rochester, New York, a committee has been appointed to secure and arrange exhibits for the first international exhibition of applied and scientific photography ever held in the United States. An effort is being made to make this exhibition fully representative of the many fields of applied and scientific photography and scientists all over the world are invited to send exhibits; astronomy, meteorology, light sensitive substances; photomicrography, and micro-photography, metallography; X-ray spectrography; high speed photography; technique of color photography; cosmic ray photography and theoretical physics; press photography; photography by invisible radiation; and aerial photography. (Medical Record, January 20.)

**Congress, Jan. 26** The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment S. 1053 to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during 1937 and for other purposes (S.Rept. 11). The Senate received a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of South Dakota petitioning the President to extend additional sustenance to provide feed for livestock and seed for spring planting and a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Kansas memorializing the Congress and the Secretary of Agriculture to include in any soil erosion or conservation measure or program provisions for the payment of benefits for eradication of field bindweed; referred Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The House passed the first deficiency appropriation bill for 1937. It received a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to repeal an act of March 3, 1933, entitled "an act to provide for the transfer of powder and other explosive materials from deteriorated and unserviceable ammunition under the control of the War Department to the Department of Agriculture for use in land clearing, drainage, road building and other agricultural purposes"; referred Committee on Military Affairs.

**Fertilizer Racket** Four men accused of participation in a "fertilizer racket" were fined and given jail terms by Judge Myron Disbrow of the New Milford, Connecticut, town court on January 13, says a report in Florists Exchange (January 23). The men were said to have operated on a large scale, selling a combination of waste tea leaves and lime, represented as chemically treated sheep manure. State police who investigated after receiving complaints from purchasers, said the men had bought the waste material of a Maywood, N.J., chemical factory, paying \$3 per two and a half ton load. The material was resold as sheep manure at prices ranging from 25 cents to \$3 a bushel. Tests of the "fertilizer" proved it worthless. The four men operated with attractive trucks from which the "fertilizer" was sold, under the name of Springville Nursery. More than two tons of the tea leaves were sold in New Milford alone.

January 28, 1937

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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January 27 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.25; cows good 6.00-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.95-10.30; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.25-9.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-10.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  1/8-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  1/8-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8; No. 1 Amber Durum, Duluth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  1/8-1 $\frac{3}{4}$  1/8; Chi. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  1/8-1 $\frac{3}{4}$  1/8; No. 1 Hard Winter\* K.C. St. Louis 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  1/8 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  1/8; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 108; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 107-114; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$  1/8-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8; No. 3, Chi. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8; St. Louis 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 48 7/8-49 7/8; K.C. 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ -55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ -52; St. Louis 54; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  1/8-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8-1 $\frac{1}{2}$  1/8; No. 2, Minneap. 83-92; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 218-225.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.90-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.50-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in the East; \$2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.25-\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.09-\$2.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.30-\$3.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.45-\$2.55 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; Midwestern stock 60¢-75¢ in consuming centers; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$14-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round Type \$1.65-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.25-\$1.40 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 15 points from the previous close to 13.03 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.66 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 12.72 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 12.66 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 33 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York, (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, 24 cents; Firsts, 23-23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.  
Chicago - Nominal.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXIV, No. 19

Section 1

January 29, 1937

CANNING  
COMMENT

The nation's canners were cautioned yesterday by Charles Campbell, research expert of the National Canners Association, not to allow rising food prices to cause them unwisely to increase production and distribution costs, according to a Chicago report by the New York Times. Characterizing the outlook for the sale of canned foods during 1937 as "hazy" at this time, the statistician said that all food prices have not risen uniformly. Records, he said, reveal that consumers since the start of recovery, have been spending more of their income for goods normally termed luxuries or non-essentials rather than for the lower grades of merchandise.

CONGRESSIONAL  
ACTION

The House passed the Ramspeck bill to put all postmasters under Civil Service yesterday after an abortive revolution against the first step in President Roosevelt's plan to extend the Civil Service "upward, outward and downward." Rebels so amended the bill as to make Civil Service requirements in the appointment of first, second and third class postmasters even looser than those set up by the President last June. But the leaders forced a rollcall vote on the amendments. Later, shorn of the amendments, the measure was carried without a record vote. The administration's bill extending the provisions of the reciprocal tariff act until June 30, 1940, yesterday was approved by the House Ways and Means Committee and was tentatively scheduled to come up in the House next week. (Press.)

HORTICULTURAL  
CONFERENCE

Halcran H. Brown, fruit growers of Monsey, N.Y., and president of the New York State Horticultural Society, addressing the society yesterday afternoon, appealed to farmers and fruit growers to depend more upon their own endeavors for success rather than upon the government. All of the government's borrowings, he said, must be paid back some day "unless there is a repudiation of the national debt." (New York Times.)

ASKS MILK  
COMPACT

Representative Joseph E. Casey, of Massachusetts, asked Congress yesterday to permit the New England states and New York to enter into a compact to establish a commission empowered to regulate and enforce milk distribution. Under provisions of the resolution the legislatures would appoint committees to set up the proposed board. (A.P.)

January 29, 1937

Science and  
Society

"Science, Population and Society" is the title of an article by Dr. Robert K. Merton, Harvard University, in the Scientific Monthly (February). The concluding paragraph says: "To summarize, one may say that a high degree of social interaction tends to foment rebellion against traditionalism and to make for the willing acceptance of novelties and innovations. It tends to further enhance scientific development by increasing the probability that scattered observations will be unified by some generalizing theory. Finally, criticism (as one form of social interaction) increases the pressure upon scientists for methodically following through the implications of their theories beyond the point where they may have felt personally content with their research. In this way, the rate of scientific development is materially increased and the resulting theoretic structure maintains a high degree of inner consistency and coherence."

Feed Value of Dried Grass      Country Life (London, January 16) reviews papers of the Oxford Conference on Mechanized Farming. Commenting on the discussions regarding the feed value of dried grass, it says: "Mr. Chambers uses dried grass as a complete ration for calves and a production ration for cows at the rate of 4 pounds to the gallon of milk. Mr. Bazley is feeding bullocks in yards with 10 pounds of dried grass per day plus barley straw and reported favorably on their progress. Professor Watson concluded the papers on this subject in a speculative survey of the future. He believes that the future of dried grass in this country depends on economic questions rather than technical. It is often supposed that, in view of the fact that many concentrate foods are by-products, their future price can be reduced without limit. In contention, he argued that the key to feedingstuff prices is maize, and this commodity, he believes, is unreasonably cheap at the present time. It might well be that at some future date milk may be required to conform to a standard of vitamin content. Dried grass would be a means of insuring this in winter, when practically no other food can do so..."

State Farm  
Commissioners  
Conference

The Commissioners of Agriculture of the thirteen principal cotton-growing states, at a conference in Memphis recently, unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government to consider means for the expansion of farm markets, particularly cotton. They outlined the following points as those to which the Federal Government should give attention: "Means for the expansion of our farm markets, particularly cotton; the provision of credit to farmers, at reasonable rates of interest, over a sufficient length of time to permit them to produce and market their crop in an orderly manner; the announcement of a definite and irrevocable policy relative to the disposition of the 12-cent loan cotton...; to the fact that <sup>for</sup> the welfare of our farmers in the South and the nation, the income from cotton and other agricultural commodities and employment must be increased; the need of lower or reciprocal tariffs and credits that may be necessary for developing and increasing foreign trade and demand for cotton and other agricultural products."

(New York Times, Jan. 28)

January 29, 1937

Congress, Jan. 27      The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported favorably the following nominations: Milburn L. Wilson to be Under Secretary of Agriculture and Harry L. Brown to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. The Senate Committee on Rules reported out with amendments H.J.Res. 81 to create a joint congressional committee on government organization; and S.Res. 69 to appoint a select committee on government organization for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the subject matter contained in the message of the President of January 12, 1937. The House Committee on Rules reported out without amendment H.Res. 11 authorizing the special committee on wildlife conservation, appointed under authority of H.Res. 237, 73rd Congress, continued under authority of H.Res. 44, 74th Congress, to continue its investigations during the 75th Congress (H.Rept. 613).

Paper Pulp Industry      "Plans for a new plant to produce paper pulp on a large scale in Australia call attention to an industry that has important interest to Texans," says an editorial in the Dallas Morning News (January 23). "This is a period of transition in paper production. The industry is being decentralized and is being developed in new areas. The mowing of virgin forests is gradually being succeeded by the use of orderly growths, planted and nurtured for the purpose. The period of exploitation is giving way to one in which forest trees are regarded as crops. This change, plus the discovery that satisfactory paper can be made from southern pines, opens the way for the development of an important paper pulp industry in Texas. A beginning already is being made and the outlook for future growth is promising. Wide areas in southern Texas are better suited for growing pines than for producing field crops. Since these pines can be cut profitably for pulp when 5 to 7 years old, a more rapid turnover is possible than in Canada. The paper pulp industry offers great opportunities to both growers and processors and alert Texans will take advantage of the opening."

Oregon Rural Research      Some 237 projects in agricultural research for improving Oregon rural life and increasing farm efficiency are being conducted by the agricultural experiment station at cost to Oregon taxpayers of only 23 cents out of each \$100 in general property tax paid in 1936. Fifty-nine of these projects are for protection of crops or livestock, 34 for improving quality in order to win or hold markets; 31 for introducing, testing, breeding and developing superior strains; 19 for analyzing cost of production; 16 for conserving soil fertility or testing irrigation. Finding a solution of the curly top disease problem in tomatoes is one of the typical problems. Fourteen hundred tomato plants have been tested unsuccessfully in eight years, but the study will go on, asserts R. S. Besse, vice director. (Oregon Farmer, January 21.)

Farm Purchasing      The farmers' purchasing power in the first 11 months of 1936 was 12.4 percent higher in 1936 than in 1935 and only 8.4 percent below the predepression level in 1929, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Despite the higher prices paid in November, prices averaged lower than a year ago in the first 11 months. (Press.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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January 28 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.25; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 10.00-10.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 1 $\frac{4}{3}$  1/8-1 $\frac{4}{5}$  1/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 1 $\frac{4}{2}$  1/8-1 $\frac{4}{4}$  1/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 1 $37\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $43\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 1 $39\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $57\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 1 $29\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $36\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 1 $30\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $34$ ; No. 1 Hard Winter\* St. Louis 1 $35\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 137; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 106 3/8-113 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 120-122; St. Louis 115-116; No. 3, Chi. 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ -49 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 53-54 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ -50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 52; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 126-133; No. 2, Minneap. 82-90; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 218-225.

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.85-\$2.25 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50-f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$2.40-\$2.90 per 100 pounds in the East; \$2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.30-\$2.40 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.05-\$2.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.25-\$3.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.45-\$2.50 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 50¢-53¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-85¢ in consuming centers; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-85¢ f.o.b. 50-pound sack in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$15-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round type \$1.50-\$1.90 per lettuce crate in city markets; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.65-\$1.75 in New York; \$1.60 f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 13.06 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.66 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 12.80 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 12.73 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 33 cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24-25 cents; Standards, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXIV, No. 20

Section 1

February 1, 1937

**REORGANIZATION RECOMMENDATIONS** The Senate yesterday set up a special committee of nine Senators to study the President's reorganization recommendations, retaining full membership of the existing Byrd reorganization group, but adding four Senators of Administration sympathies. The special Senate committee of nine will work with a similar committee of seven House members, previously appointed by Speaker Bankhead. At the same time an appropriation of \$30,000 was inserted in the deficiency relief bill to finance the joint investigation. (Washington Post)

**CONN. FARM REGULATION** Consolidation of the administration of the agricultural services of the State by assigning regulatory services to the State Department of Agriculture, research and experimental services to the experiment stations and educational services to Connecticut State College is proposed by the State Reorganization Commission, according to a statement made public yesterday. The agencies affected by these proposals are the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Domestic Animals, Dairy and Food Department, the Milk Regulation Board, Milk Administrator, the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station and the Connecticut State College Extension Service. One of the changes would transfer the regulatory duties of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station concerning fertilizers and plant diseases to the Department of Agriculture, and those concerning mosquito elimination to the State Department of Health. (Press)

**N. Y. LUMBER INDUSTRY** J. A. Cope of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture predicted yesterday that New York's 4,000,000 acres of woodlots would develop into a "definite unit of the State's lumbering industry." Mr. Cope, who is extension forester of the college, told the New York section of the Society of American Foresters that a cooperative plan was already being tried in Tioga County. Provided in the experiment are: (1) Formation of a cooperative lumber association. (2) Inventory of supply of timber by technical foresters. (3) Survey of available outlets for lumber. Conservation of the lumber resources will be stressed. (Associated Press)

February 1, 1937

Congress,  
Jan. 29

The Senate unanimously confirmed the following nominations: Milburn L. Wilson to be Under Secretary of Agriculture and Harry L. Brown to be Assistant <sup>Secretary</sup> of Agriculture.

The Senate received a communication from the President submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation amounting to \$50,000,000 for crop production and harvesting loans under the Farm Credit Administration, fiscal year 1937, to remain available until June 30, 1938, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. This estimate was submitted to carry out the provisions of H.R. 1545, which the President approved earlier in the day. The Senate passed H.J. Res. 81 to create a joint Congressional Committee on Government Organization. The Senate agreed to S.Res. 69 to authorize the appointment of a Select Committee on Government Organization for the purpose of considering and reporting on the subject matter contained in the message of the President on January 12, 1937. Messrs. Robinson, Byrnes, Byrd, O'Mahoney, Barkley, Harrison, McNary, Townsend and Norris were later appointed members of this committee. The House agreed to H.Res. 11 authorizing the Special Committee on Wildlife Conservation, appointed under authority of H.Res. 237, 73rd Congress, continued under authority of H.Res. 44, 74th Congress, to continue its investigations during the 75th Congress. Mr. Sutphin was appointed a member of this committee to fill a vacancy. Messrs. McReynolds and Wolfenden were appointed members of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission.

Canadian

Blister Rust

Canada's valuable pulp wood resources from "Red River Valley to Nova Scotia" will be wiped out by disease within 50 years unless protective measures are taken, according to Dr. H. T. Gussow, dominion botanist. An inspection trip in one section of Quebec's timberlands showed more than 80 percent of the young white pine growth affected by destructive blister rust, Dr. Gussow said. Establishment of a forestry committee, announced recently by the National Research Council, would aid the situation materially, Dr. Gussow believed. (Canadian Press.)

Mechanical

"Weaver's Eye"

A new mechanical "weaver's eye", made to see a crooked line and thereby correct one of the troubles of textile manufacture, is ready to work this week in creation of print goods, says a Schenectady report by the Associated Press. The trouble has been in the "wefts" or cross threads. As freshly made goods roll out over drying drums, they are customarily stretched transversely to keep these threads straight. In the engineering laboratories of the General Electric Company, it was announced Saturday, two beams of light have been set up to "see" warping.

Quinoa in  
Peru

A Lima cable to the New York Times says funds have been appropriated for a publicity campaign to stimulate the cultivation of quinoa, which grows wild in Peru to a height of six feet. It is extensively cultivated in Chile as a farinaceous food, mixing well with wheat flour for bread making. The Department of Agriculture has been carrying out experiments with a view to making the cultivation more general. Experiments carried out by the physiological laboratory at Buenos Aires show that bread made from a mixture of wheat and quinoa flours is more nutritious and higher in food value than that made from wheat alone.

February 1, 1937

Grass-Silage S. J. Watson and W. S. Ferguson, Jealott's Hill Composition Research Station, England; report in the Journal of Agricultural Science (London, January) on "The Chemical Composition of Grass Silage". They say in conclusion: "It may be stated that though the ordinary process of silage making may be adequate for material at a fairly advanced stage of growth, it is not suitable for high-protein silage, though with due care good quality silage can be made from such material without any addition. To obtain greater certainty of first-class silage, molasses or acid should be added during the filling of the silo, due precautions being taken in the packing of the material. Judged by chemical characteristics, there is no important difference between the two processes and it is necessary to take into account the relative losses of nutrients and other economic factors before a final decision can be made as to the relative overall efficiency of the molasses and the A.I.V. (Virtanen) process."

Oil Stabilization F. V. Reagel and R. C. Schappeler, of the Missouri of Highways State Highway Department, are authors of "Oil Stabilization of Road Bases Under Test in Missouri" in Engineering News Record (January 21). An editorial note says: "Soil base stabilization with bitumen has taken a pronounced forward step in mechanization in Missouri practice. The machines used and the methods employed are succinctly described by the engineers who have supervised the experiments in this article condensed from a paper presented at the recent annual meeting of the Highway Research Board. The article indicates the advancing tide of soil base stabilization activity; it emphasizes the increasing volume of evidence of the wide variety of soils capable of stabilization; and it indicates that the equipment engineer is conveniently provided the inventiveness that mechanization of construction processes requires. An art of soil stabilization is being developed in step with progress of soil science research."

New Brunswick J. K. King, Deputy Minister of Agriculture in New Cattle Tests Brunswick, recently announced that the province will complete its tuberculin testing of cattle in March 1937. Thus New Brunswick will be the second province in Canada to become a tuberculosis-free area so far as its cattle are concerned, Prince Edward Island being the only other province to have completed this work. The percentage of reactors has been very low, there being only 29 reactors in 25,000 cattle recently tested. The percentage of reactors in the 206,000 cattle tested to date is only one-tenth of one percent. (Canadian Public Health Journal, January.)

Galapagos A Guayaquil, Ecuador, report to the New York Times Wildlife says the government is moving to protect from extinction animal life in the Galapagos Islands, where animals and... birds do not fear humans and domestic animals taken there have gone wild. The number of specimens of fauna of the islands that may be taken is limited and a payment of \$5 for each must be made to the Governor of Galapagos. Scientific institutions must offer proof of their standing before permits to collect specimens will be issued.

State Interest      L.R. Neel, author of "To Have and To Hold" in Southern in Farm Land.    Agriculturist (January) says in part: "Scarcely any one thing is more desirable than that the percentage of tenancy on American farms shall decrease...Rightly considered, tenancy should be just a step on the way to ownership. Ambitious tenants should have this in mind from the time they start farming until their dream is realized and landlords should recognize this as a desirable culmination of a period of successful tenancy...The state has an essential interest in the proper use being made of land. Large areas of steep and rough land, other areas of poor, sandy land should be left in trees. Other areas of semi-arid prairies need to be left in grass to furnish some pasturage and a soil cover. Unfortunately non-farming types of land have been cut up into farms, destroying for the time the forest or the grass cover. Furthermore, these lands put to the wrong use fail to produce for those who cultivate them an adequate income and the state has to step in and help out with roads, schools, relief and other problems. In the march of progress we may expect state after state to enact legislation having to do with the wisest possible use of the land."

Leukocytozoon      E. P. Johnson and G. W. Underhill, Virginia Experiment Disease of      Station, report in Southern Planter (January) on a blood Turkeys.      disease of turkeys. "More than a year ago we reported in

the Southern Planter our progress in working with a disease of turkeys in which a protozoon is found in the blood...Since this report we have found that the blood protozoon is a parasite of certain blood cells of the turkey called leukocytes. Therefore, it would be correct to refer to the malady as a 'leukocytozoon disease of turkeys'... We erected two range shelters 10 by 12 feet each near a stream in which we placed an abundance of the maggots and pupae of the suspected group of insects which had been collected in streams near farms that had suffered severe loss from this disease...Both houses were identical except that one was screened with cheesecloth so that it was flyproof. Twenty-six turkeys that had been raised in a flyproof brooder house were placed in each of these houses at seven weeks of age...Three weeks after 'carrier' birds were brought to the experiment lot four of the twenty-six turkeys in the open house had protozoa in their blood. Before the summer was over 18 out

of the 26 birds had protozoa in their blood, while not a single one in the screened house had any...This experiment proves definitely that turkeys can be raised in confinement in the manner described above during the entire growing period, free from parasitic diseases..."

Red Clover      The American Bee Journal (January) discusses editorially the possibility of developing a strain of red clover for Honeybees adapted to the needs of the honeybee. A few months ago, it says, "the announcement was made that Professor Jofffska, University of Prague, had developed a strain of red clover with short corolla tubes. Investigators in this country were much interested and anxious to secure seed, but as far as this writer has learned they have not yet been able to do so... But little attention has been given to this problem by plant breeders until now. Of late it has become apparent that unless such breeding is undertaken red clover is likely to disappear as an important field crop in many farm areas."

February 1, 1937

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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January 29 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.25; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.85-10.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.75-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.75-10.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 144 3/8-146 3/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 143 3/8-145 3/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 140 $\frac{1}{4}$ -146 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 H. Amber Durum Duluth, 142 $\frac{1}{4}$ -160 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; no. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 130-136 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 132-134 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 136; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 107 5/8-114 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ -120 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3, Chi. 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ -112 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 112-113; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 49 1/8-50 1/8; K.C. 53-55; Chi. 50-51; St. Louis 52-52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 136-138; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 127-134; No. 2, Minneap. 83-91; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 218 $\frac{1}{2}$ -225 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Florida Bliss Triumph potatoes \$1.90-\$2.15 per bushel crate in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Pompano. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-\$2.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.35 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$3.25-\$3.30 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 50¢-55¢ Rochester. Midwestern stock 60¢-85¢ in consuming centers; 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-50¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage 40¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$15-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. Texas Round Type \$1.40-\$2 per lettuce crate in city markets; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York, U.S.#1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 13.05 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.39 cents. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 12.78 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 12.71 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 33 cents; 91 Score, 32 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -18 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnier Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ -25 cents; Standards, 24-24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ -23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

